# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,125 New Series — BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.**

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M AUSTRALIA.. | 3661 | 600 | W. J. Nantes ...... | 14th Oct. |
| • L. SHANNON ... | 4189 | 800 | J. S. Murray ....... | 21st „ |
| —CATHAY ..... | 2983 | 500 | M. de Horne ........ | 28th „ |
| • L. BOKARA .... | 2911 | 500 | C. R. Edwards ..... | 4th Nov. |
| † • VICTORIA .. | 66 0 | 150 | G. F. Cates.... ..... | 11th „ |
| L. HYDASPES ... | 2981 | 500 | E Crew ............ | 18th „ |
| —SURAT .......... | 3142 | 550 | J. L. Parfitt ......... | 25th „ |
| L. VERONA..... | 3116 | 600 | F. Speck ........... | 2nd Dec. |

• The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

— The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for* 172 *First and* 164 *Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.**

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALWA....... | 2959 | 2500 | G. W. Atkinson ...... | 11th Oct. |
| RAVENNA .. | 3372 | 700 | A. B Daniell ...... | ..28th „ |
| MIRZAPORE.. | 3887 | 600 | R. Harvey.... ......... | 11th Nov. |

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA...... | 5,000 | 800 | ....20th Oct. | 10th Dec. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | .....10th Nov., | 1st Jan. '88. |
| D. BALDUINO.. | 5,000 | 800 | .....1st Dec. | 20th „ |
| SINGAPORE .. | 5,000 | 800 | .....20th „ | 10th Feb. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BISAGNO ..... | 4,000......... | 15th October. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. ASIA............... | 3550 | 480 | Capt. J. Craig | 10th Nov. |
| s.s. BELGRAVIA .. | 5000 | 500 | Capt. Boothby.. | 19th „ |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

### H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of ive Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S. S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 12, 1887. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CLARETS.

| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" .......................... | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ............... | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0 |

*Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years* 11,500 *dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour...................... | 13 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ............ | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ........... | 22 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet ..................... | 27 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet ................ | 34 | 0 | 18 | 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD

### COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ........................................Rs. 61 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen ......................... 36 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen......Rs. 32 0

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen .................. 28 0

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

FINE MALE ELEPHANT
FOR SALE.

AGED about forty-five; strong fine mukna; believed to be perfectly sound in all respects; fast mover; sold for a somewhat uncertain temper. Apply to Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti.

### OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ......................... | Rs. 50 |
| Gold Hunting Keyless ............................... | „ 65 |
| Gold Half-hunting Keyless ........................ | „ 70 |

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPILES of every description procured.

*Terms and particulars upon application.*

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

## HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
### PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**
WINE MERCHANTS.
**BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.**

## ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen Qts ..........................Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. ..........Rs. 15 0 |
| Per dozen Pts............................Rs. 4 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. ..........Rs. 24 0 |

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**
**BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.**

**INVALIDS'——————WINES,**
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

## DRESS SUITS.

"AS NOW WORN."

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."— Extra Light Weight.

"*SUPERIOR FINISH.*"

DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P. 12½ per cent. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings ........................... | Rs. 85, Rs. 100<br>Rs. 120, Rs. 150 |
| THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from... | Rs. 85 |
| A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth-made, FINE BLACK INDIANA | Rs. 100. |
| Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit......................... | Rs. 36. |

**HOAR & CO.,** { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c., } **BOMBAY.**

## TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

**BEST QUALITY ONLY.**

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE import these direct from the first LONDON MANUFACTURERS and the MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP can always be guaranteed.

We invite inspection to our SPECIALITIES for CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, light and very durable

The immense variety of our OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, TRAVELLING BATHS, AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES, SMALL HAND BAGS, &c., &c., is unequalled in India.

**ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,**
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Estab. in 1870. **BOMBAY.** Estab. in 1870.

## DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
& LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

**"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.**

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE

**FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.**

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

**DUNNETT & Co.**
**BOMBAY.**

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,**
INVALIDS' WINES.

## OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

**A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.**

NAGPORE, AUG. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... ... | Rs. 50 |
| „ Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... ... ... | „ 65 |
| „ Gold Half-Hunting „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ 70 |

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

**LADIES' GUARD RINGS**

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. — POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

## PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

**SOUNDY & Co. LD.,**
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

## COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

**THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.**
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

**BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,**
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
**BOMBAY AND POONA.**

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commission on purchases and sales ..................... | ¼ per cent. |
| Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody .................... | ¼ „ |

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

**LIFE AND CAREER**
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA,
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

**HISTORY**
OF
**THE PARSIS**
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A FULL 11 by 8 SIZE PORTRAIT OF
AYUB KHAN,
THE EXILED AFGHAN PRINCE,
WHO HAS ESCAPED FROM DETENTION AT
TEHERAN.

THE KAISER-I-HIND is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

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### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......Mr. H. STANLEY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPERIAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 13th OCT.,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL DRAMA
BLOW FOR BLOW.
FRIDAY, 14th OCTOBER,
OFFENBACH'S
GRAND MILITARY OPERA COMIQUE IN 3 ACTS,
ENTITLED
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR.

By the kind courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of "2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment," part of their SPLENDID BAND will appear during the Performance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 Sharp.

---

### GOLDEN HAIR-WASH.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per Case, Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

### CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all Diseases of the Gums.
Disinfects Decayed Teeth.
An Excellent Gargle for Sore Throat.
An Unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A Purifier of Foul Breath.
A Specific for Toothache.
Per bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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### CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

THE late Cholera epidemic in Southern Europe, which visited with such fatal effects portions of France, Spain and Italy, brought forth many interesting facts concerning the treatment of Cholera by some of the most learned Physicians of the day. One and all, however, signally failed in their attempts to eradicate the disease. It was stated that the inoculation of choleraic germs had proved a signal success as a preventative, and a number of the best physicians, students of zymotic diseases, visited that portion of Spain where the vaccination had been carried on, as was reported, with such signal success; but unfortunately these physicians have not been able to corroborate the reports that inoculation was a sure preventative.

If people would only carry to heart the good old maxim that "A stitch in time saves nine," and on the appearance of diarrhœa, combined with cholicky pains in the abdomen, at once take a dose or two of our *Cholera Drops*, the disease, being amenable to therapeutic treatment at this period, would at once give way. In writing the above lines we have an object in view in putting before the reader the extreme importance of providing for necessity against this fell disease.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
CHOLERA DROPS

Are a specific remedy for Cholera and Diarrhœa, and invaluable in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Give the medicine, in doses shown in the scales every five minutes in a dessert spoonful of water until relief is obtained.

Should the extremities become cold, rub them well with turpentine, ginger powder, or any other warming application until warmth is restored. Apply hot bricks to the hands and feet, and a mustard poultice over the region of the stomach. Twelve hours after all symptoms of cholera have ceased, give a dose of castor-oil to produce a mild action on the bowels.

Do not delay in making your purchase or you may rue it.

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H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th October 1887.

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A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;

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DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, on WEDNESDAY the 26th October 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution which was carried at the Extraordinary Meeting on the 5th October 1887.

"100A. Subject to the permission of the Directors, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., Secretaries and Treasures of the Company, shall have the general conduct and management of the business and affairs of the Company, and shall have power on behalf of the Company to purchase and sell and enter into any contracts for the purchase and sale of grains, flour, coal, stores, &c., &c., as may appear to them necessary or advisable in the interest of the Company. The said Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., as such Secretaries and Treasurers, shall further have authority to employ at their discretion all such managers, officers, engineers, mechanics, artisans, servants, agents or workmen required for the said Company, its successors and assigns, on such terms and conditions as they, the said Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., shall think fit, and shall have like authority at their discretion to discharge such servants, agents, or workmen, and others from time to time engage, provided that any written agreements relating to such employment shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for their approval. The powers conferred by this clause are supplementary to and not in substitution of the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by clause 98 of these Articles of Association."

By order of the Board of Directors,

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition.
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
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QUARTS, case of 4 dozens.......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ...... " 2-12 "

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 60 lbs. Rs. 15.

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IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall, with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of a Spacious Building next to G. D'Angelis' Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 71' 10"×30½'. Front Verandah 29½'×6' 8." Back Verandah 60'×17.' Private Room 31½'×9. Apply to E. de Costa, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

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E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 7th October, 1887.

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POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1887.

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SHORTLY TO BE DISPOSED OF, and at present to be seen working, the following Cotton Machinery:—
One Double Crighton Opener, by Crighton and Sons.
Two Single Spreader Scutchers.
Five Single Scutchers, by Taylor and Lang.
Six Heads Drawing of six Deliveries each.
Two 10" left Slubbing Frames 72 spindles } By Higgins
One do. do. 64 spindles } and Sons.
Apply "D." care of this office.

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NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

| | Metal. | Silver. |
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| Open-face | Rs. 25 | Rs. 40 |
| Hunting | " 28 | " 45 |
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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

| | Metal. | Silver. |
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| Open-face | Rs. 18 | Rs. 28 |
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GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

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(Two Years' Guarantee.)

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| Lotus | Rs. 15 |
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This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

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THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s,

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"Walter De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; Cooper, Madon & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B Phillips & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. Geyer & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; West & Co., Madras; West, Brigade Road, Bangalore; Lyall, Allahabad; B. G. Mathoor, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; Dooly Sing and Lall Sing, Delhi and Ajmere; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Peake, Allen & Co. Lucknow; Ball, Hobson & Co., Umballa; Maitland & Co., and Hudson & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos Medicines.

## INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 1,852,000 |
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | " 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1864..........£300,690
" 1885..........£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,05[illegible] 67

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | £1,579,578 | 3 | 9 | 1878 | £4,049,119 | 4 | 1 |
| 1873 | £2,645,503 | 1 | 2 | 1885 | £5,318,4[illegible] | 9 | [illegible] |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance [illegible]
Hummum-street.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________________
Address ________________
Occupation ________________
________________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

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SHE SHOWED
SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.

(Signed) "R. K. Hamilton."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row Bombay.

---

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

---

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E. C.

---

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

Proprietors,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency.
BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To Subscribers

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OVERLAND SUMMARY
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs |
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| Quarterly | " 3 |

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 |
| Quarterly | " 3 |

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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce: Election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.

**Vessels arrived.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Othello (s), from Hull; Shannon (s), Sydney; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

**Vessels sailed.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Khandalla (s), for Coast and Calcutta; and Glen Cricht (ship), Calcutta.

**Postal Notice.**—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore per extra s.s. Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

**Postal Notice.**—With effect from the 13th October 1887, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30, viz., 1s. 4½d. per Rupee.

**Mr. Lazarus**, oculist-optician, has arrived in Bombay this week from London, and may be consulted at the Victoria Hotel during the next few days.

**The Effects of the Rain.**—During the heavy thunderstorm which passed over Bombay on Tuesday night a landslip occurred at Walkeshwar Road, behind Dr. Gray's bungalow, whereby the back wall of the stabling was carried away.—The wall of a tank, about 65 feet long, at 8th Street, Cammateepoora, also fell in on the same night.

**Music at Colaba.**—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2-East York. Regiment at the cricket match, between R.A. and East York. Regiment at Colaba to-day, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Hector | Seaman |
| Quadrille | Chilperic | Marriott |
| Waltz | Estudiantina | Waldteufel |
| Polka | Rouge et Noir | Coote. |
| Galop | Saucy Kate | Crowe |
| Waltz | River of Years | Liddell |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**Fatal Accident.**—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Prince's Dock extension works, touching the death of Luximon Byroo, a labourer employed at the works, aged 30 years, who was found lying dead at the bottom of the basin of the new dock early yesterday morning by men who went to work there. Deceased was a man of defective eye-sight; and is supposed to have accidentally fallen into the dock during the dark and stormy weather of Tuesday night. A verdict was returned that death was the result of injuries received by an accidental fall into the new dock basin.

**Robbing a Girl of her Ornament.**—Futtey Mahomed Abdoolah was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 4, from the person of Baijee girl on Tuesday last. The girl was playing in the compound of her house at Tank Bunder on the said day at about 3 o'clock, when accused suddenly came up and snatched the ornament from her neck, and was running away with it, when her brother Gunput Cassinath gave chase, and a Ramoosee near by arrested the accused, who immediately dropped the ornament. Pleading guilty, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

**The Stanley Opera Company.**—Mr. Henry Stanley's troupe of players continue to draw large houses in Bombay. On Tuesday evening a departure was made from the ordinary programme, the Novelty Theatre being specially taken, that the popular burlesque "Aladdin" might be produced with due regard to scenic effect. No expense seemed to have been spared to mount and dress the piece, but unfortunately the sudden change in the weather prevented the attendance of many intending patrons, and the audience consequently was not so large as was anticipated or as was deserved. Last night, at the Gaiety Theatre, the ever-popular comic opera "Les Cloches de Corneville" was again performed.

**Alleged Assault on a Soldier.**—Inspector George yesterday placed Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, a young Parsee of respectable appearance, before Mr. Ryan on a charge of assaulting a private of the Marine Battalion named Babnak. The soldier, it was stated, was keeping the ground behind the Marine Lines on Tuesday while his regiment was parading there. During the evening the Parsee youth went on the ground, and, though asked by the private to come back, refused to do so, and struck the latter as he attempted to compel his return. Another soldier then took the Parsee lad into custody and placed him before Colonel Payne, who directed the matter to be taken before the Magistrate. The case was adjourned to the 20th inst.

**The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchant Association.**—We have received the following for publication from the Secretary of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association:—Bombay 5th October 1887.—The Honorary Secretary, Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, Bombay.—Dear Sir,—Referring to the matter of 2d. per package forwarding charge, the Liner Owners have not seen their way to accede to our request that the claims for return should be made and adjusted in Manchester. They wish that this should be done here. We shall feel obliged therefore if you will intimate to those members of your Association who are interested that we shall be glad to receive their claims, which will be examined by us and paid when the amounts due are finally determined.—We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully, J. Littleton Symons, F. Forbes Adam.

**Alleged Vitriol Throwing.**—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Rustomjee Cursetjee, a Parsee watchmaker, was committed to the next Sessions by Mr. Ryan on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to a co-religionist Shapoorjee Cowasjee by throwing nitric acid in his face. It appeared from the evidence that the accused owed the complainant a sum of Rs. 10, of which he requested payment. About a fortnight ago the importunate creditor went to the accused's shop, repeating his demand for the money. This appears to have so annoyed the accused that it is alleged he threw the contents of a bottle of nitric acid in complainant's face. The cries of the injured man brought a crowd to the door of the shop, and a policeman, who seeing the state of things, removed him to the hospital. Dr. Lyons, Chemical Analyst to Government, deposed to the nature of the liquid he found on the clothes of the complainant and in a bottle given to him by the police. In reply to the charge the accused denied having committed any offence, but reserved his defence for the High Court.

**A Dishonest Servant.**—Jerome Rabello, a compounder in the service of Messrs. Treacher and Company's establishment at Byculla, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. Dosabhoy Framji with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of 10 annas, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Company. The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday last a mill labourer, named Gopall Mahadeo, went to the shop of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, and asked the accused for a bottle of sandalwood oil, which he received. He handed a note for Rs. 5 to the accused in payment, who, after deducting one rupee for the oil, returned the balance, Rs. 4, to Gopall. In the books of the company the accused represented to have had sold a bottle of Goa powder for which he debited himself at 6 annas, and appropriated the remaining 10 annas. Some confusion being caused, while the accused was getting the change from the cashier, enquiries were made, and the whole matter then came to light. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and further to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th October, 1887.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·641 |
| Temperature of the Air | 82·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·3 |
| Dew Point | 76·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·818 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 8·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 87·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 80·0 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NE, ESE, ENE, NE, NW, SE, N, NE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 230 |
| Fall of Rain | 2·57 |
| Total fall during month | 2·70 |
| „ „ year | 93·68 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct. | 0·02 |

* From midnight to midnight.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

## THE LATE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

### CORONER'S INQUIRY.

The Coroner resumed an inquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday afternoon concerning the death of Visram Dinker, a member of the Bombay Police Force, who was severely injured on the 1st instant during a disturbance caused by some men of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and died of the injuries at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the night of the 9th instant. Sir Frank Souter and Colonel Payne, of the Marine Battalion, were present at the inquiry.

Mr. Guider, inspector of police, was recalled, and said.—I heard the statement made by the deceased to the effect that he had been assaulted by Sunkapa Jemadar on the head with a stick. Sunkapa made no reply to that remark. In answer to my question, Sunkapa stated that the deceased was going up a staircase and fell off. He said he followed the deceased into a stable, that he went up a ladder and got confused and fell. That statement was repeated to Mr. Gell afterwards. When I took down the deceased's statement, he did not say he thought he was dying.

The Coroner: Then why did you take it down?

Witness: Simply because I wanted to take down his version of the affair.

The Coroner (at suggestion of Colonel Payne): Was any outside person present when Sunkapa made the statement?

Witness: No independent or outside person was present when the statement was made. Sunkapa repeated the statement afterwards in the presence of Mr. Gell, Superintendent McDermott, Colonel Bulkley, and, I believe, Lieutenant Kryer.

The Coroner: Is that statement in your own handwriting?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner (at suggestion of Colonel Payne): How was it you did not state before the Military Court of Inquiry that the man was struck with his own baton?

Witness: Because I believed that the deceased himself would be examined.

The Coroner: But you were asked to state before the Court all you know?

Witness: Yes.

Akla Morar said: I am a Ghorawalla in the service of Nanjee Canjee, and live in my master's stable in old Bengalpoora Street. On a Saturday, ten or eleven days ago, about half-past seven p.m., I was standing at the corner of Carnac Road when I heard a scream and a cry of "maro, pakro." Just then I saw three native soldiers in uniform, with rifles in their hands, coming running towards me from the direction of the Carnac Bridge. All the three soldiers had the bayonet fixed to their rifles, which were on their shoulders on the slope. I became alarmed and ran into my stable. Another cause for my alarm was that in front of the *pan-soparee* shop, there were some twenty-five regimental sepoys in undress with sticks in their hands. These were the men who were shouting "marro, pakro." They were beating something. I do not know what. I ran into my stable, and I was followed immediately by a policeman, the deceased. He ran into the privy behind the stable. A native officer in khakee uniform, who had a sword in its scabbard, rushed after the deceased, seized him by one leg, and pulled him down. He then told him to stand up, and he got up. The officer held him by the neck and by his leather belt, and then led him out of the stable. He took him about five paces on the way and tripped him in the road. Deceased fell down, and the native soldiers who were there in undress struck him with bamboo sticks. I could not count the blows which were innumerable. I ran back into my stable and bolted the door. I don't know what became of the deceased afterwards.

The Coroner: Was the native officer drunk or sober?

Witness: I cannot say. When pulled out of the privy, the deceased struggled violently to get away from the officer, but the latter had held him fast by his belt and was too powerful for him. When the officer led the deceased out of the stable, the three native soldiers with rifles, and the other soldiers in plain clothes, were among the crowd.

The Coroner (at suggestion of Mr. Brewin, Police Superintendent): Did the soldiers with rifles or any of the other soldiers try to prevent the deceased from being beaten?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Brewin.—Did you hear or see anything before you heard the cry of "marro-pakro."

Witness.—No.

Mr. Brewin: Was the cry raised before or after the arrival of the armed escort?

Witness: It was raised before.

Colonel Payne: Did you not state before the Military Court of Inquiry that as soon as the deceased was led out, you closed the stable door, and that you saw nothing more?

Witness: I told the Court of Inquiry that I saw the deceased knocked down about five paces from my stable door and beaten.

Colonel Payne: I am sorry I have not got the proceedings here, but I think the man made that statement.

Raghoo Mahadoo said: I am a servant in a toddy shop belonging to one Ramjee Bhikajee, situated in Carnac Bridge Road. About 7-30 p.m., on the 1st inst., I was sitting in the shop when I heard shouting in front of a *pan-soparee* shop, distant about eight paces from my shop. I saw a policeman, the deceased, run past my shop into old Beangalpoora Street, followed by seven or eight native soldiers in plain clothes and three in uniform with rifles. I went to the corner of the street, and saw the policeman lying in the street, and the soldiers in plain clothes assaulting him with sticks. They gave him many blows. I became alarmed and ran back and shut myself up in my shop.

The Coroner: Is that what the good citizens of Bombay should do when they see a policeman assaulted?

Witness.—I was afraid and saved myself from possible violence.

The Coroner: That is bad citizenship. That is not good citizenship. You should have done something to prevent the policeman from being assaulted.

Witness: I was afraid of the soldiers with rifles firing upon us and ran away to save my life. I knew by their dresses that the men in plain clothes were "paltanwalias" (*e. i.* regimental sepoys).

Shaik Bapoo Shaik Manad said: I am a coachman in the service of Haji Oomar Tyeb, who has a stable in old Bengalpoora Street. The stable is the second house in the street and is the same stable as that of Akla Moorar. About 7-30 p.m., on a Saturday, about eleven days ago, I was standing near a "pan soparee" shop, when I saw about 20 or 25 native soldiers in plain clothes rush out from the Native Infantry lines opposite. Some came over the railings, and some from between, and distributed themselves irregularly. One stood over the tram rails. Two native policemen came from the direction of the Crawford Market and stood near the "pan-soparee" shop. A native woman came up and said to the policeman that the "paltanwallas" were abusing them. I told the woman to walk away and mind her own business.

The Coroner: You were not minding your own business. What right had you to tell her so?

Witness: Because I knew that a row was coming on. Just then two regimental sepoys came running up with the cry "marro, pakro." I ran away to my stable, and was followed by a policeman, who was pursued by a native officer in Khakee dress with a sword in its scabbard. I saw the officer, as I was hiding behind the door of the stable, seize the policeman at the further end of this stable, and bring him out. My children were crying, and I went up into the loft where they were. I heard a noise of blows with sticks. I came to this hospital on the day the inquest was opened and saw the dead body of the deceased. I recognized it as that of the policeman who was led out of the stable by the native officer in Khakee dress. The two policemen near the "pan-soparee" shop said or did nothing before they were assaulted. They did nothing to provoke the soldiers.

Mr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said the deceased was brought to the hospital about 8-30 p.m. on the 1st inst. He was then conscious, but under shock. Witness described the wounds and said the deceased continued to do well up to the evening of the 4th inst., when erysipelas and fever supervened. The erysipelas spread, and on the evening of the 9th inst. deceased suddenly became violent, delirious, and maniacal, and died exhausted at 5-30 p.m. on the 9th inst.

The Coroner (at suggestion of Sir Frank Souter): Could the wounds on the head of the deceased have possibly been caused by a fall?

Witness: They could possibly have been caused by a fall, but it is not likely that they were caused in this way.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was next examined and gave evidence as to the *post-mortem* appearances, and the nature of the wounds. He thought that the cause of death was blood poisoning consequent on erysipelas, as the result of the wounds witness had described. Witness was of opinion that the wounds were more probably the result of blows than of a fall.

The Coroner: Would a man who received a severe beating with clubs, along with wounds on the head, be predisposed to erysipelas?

Witness: Yes, such a beating might predispose him to erysipelas.

Sir Frank Souter urged that the Inquiry should not be closed before the jemadar Sunkapa was examined. He was an important witness. He admitted at the Military Court of Inquiry that he led the policeman out of the stable. If so, the policeman was in his charge at the time; and he ought to be able to account for the injuries he received. The Coroner might issue a warrant to bring down the jemadar to Bombay.

The Coroner agreed with Sir Frank Souter and adjourned the inquiry till 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

## THE *JAME-JAMSHED* DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan, resumed the hearing of this case, in which Perojee Eduljee, a Parsee Priest, charged the proprietors and sub-editor of the *Jame-Jamshed* with defamation.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Sharao Rele, pleader, appeared for the prosecutor and the Hon. P. M. Mehta, represented the defendants.

When the proceedings opened Mr. Branson said he saw from the report of the proceedings on the last occasion that before the case for the prosecution was opened his learned friend Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, with commendable zeal, but certainly with extreme irregularity stated to the court what he would be able to prove on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Mehta interrupting, observed that he did so because he was asked by his Worship to state his case.

His Worship remarked that he had asked Mr. Mehta for particular as he was at the time in a perfect fog and wanted some light thrown on the case.

Mr. Branson, in resuming his address, did not regret the fact as it enabled him to say,—and he did so with every confidence,—that there was not a single word of truth in it. At present he understood Mr. Mehta did not dispute the positions of editor, proprietor, and sub-editor, which the three defendants were alleged to fill. If Mr. Mehta desired, formal proof, he, (Mr. Branson), would prove they held such positions in the paper in in which the lible appeared and he would produce a paper containing the libelous report, and also a subsequent paper with an admission that the report was untrue. Mr. Branson would prove that the report was entirely fictitious which had been got up, and he apprehended there would be no defence on that point except that shadowed forth by Mr. Mehta in his statement on the last occasion. And the prosecution would further show the manner which the report got into the hands of the gentleman who is responsible for its appearance in the newspaper.

Mr. Branson then proved the proprietorship of the paper by calling Mr. Gustadjee, a clerk of the Police Court who keeps the register of proprietors of printing presses.

Mr. Branson then called the complainant, Perojee Eduljee, who said in answer to his questions. I complain of a report which appeared in the *Jame-jamshed* newspaper of the 1st September 1887. This is copy of the newspaper. It is not true that I was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with gambling and there is not a word of truth in the report. I heard of it on the 1st of September and I became very sorry as the report was false. On the second September an explanation appeared in the *Jame-Jamshed*.

Cross-examine by Mr. Mehta. The object with which you have come to Court is to clear your character?—Yes.

Have you any other object?—No.

Will you swear that?—Yes.

Well, has not your character been completely cleared so far as the report goes which appeared on the 1st by the explanation of the 2nd?—No, not at all.

You are aware it is distinctly stated that the report was entirely fictitious?—I know that, but it has not cleared my character.

You are aware that it was distinctly stated that the report appeared in consequence of a trick played on the *Jame-Jamshed*?—Yes.

And you are aware that the paragraph distinctly expresses the regret of the paper for the pain and injustice caused to you and the others, mentioned by name, on account of the report?—I do not recollect what ppeared.

Did you not read it very carefully?—I only read it once.

Read it now?—I have read it and see regret has been expressed.

You know the report was published by mistake?—I don't know that.

Do you know the defendants?—Yes, only since this case.

So there could have been no cause for this?—No, I did not know them. I know Ardesir Patel.

On what terms was your acquaintance with Mr. Patel?—Good terms.

Well, they have expressed their regret and what do you expect to gain by coming here?—His Worship to do justice.

Mr. Branson.—He came for justice.

Mr. Mehta.—Yes, but justice is a very fine word. I want something more definite.

Witness.—I want the justice laid down by law.

Mr. Mehta: Oh, is that your idea of justice? But in what way has your character been damaged?

Witness.—Every one in town believes it against me, and believes that I managed to get an explanation put in.

Who think so?—Thousands.

Can you give me the names of a few?—I do not remember the names of any now.

Very well. To what Agiari do you belong?—To Asburner's Agiari, I was there 20 years.

To what family do you belong?—To the Minochier Homji family.

Do you know Manockjee Burjojee the proprietor of the *Bombay Samachar*?—Yes.

He is also of the same family?—Yes.

And his father was the pentachi of this Agiari?—No, he never lived there. He managed the Agiari.

He looked after the *mobeds* employed in that Agiary?—Yes, I know Mr. Bezonjee, Mr. Manockjee's brother, he has nothing to do with the management. He is the trustee of the funds of our family at Nowsaree. We all come from Nowsaree. Manockjee has nothing to do with the funds. I know them well. I saw Manockjee to-day for the first time since the 1st September. I have seen Bezonjee since and spoke to him about this but he did not advise me to take proceedings here. Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner advised me and the other *mobeds* to clear our character.

You know that the other *mobeds* have not prosecuted?—They will do so after this case. (A laugh).

Did you make any inquiries at the *Jam-e-Jamshed* office?—No.

Do you know that some of the others did?—Yes.

And do you know they were assured that the report had appeared by mistake and that a contradiction would be given the next day?—No.

Mr. Mehta then proceeded to ask witness what he learned from the other *Mobeds* who had gone to the *Jame-Jamshed* office, when Mr. Branson objected to it as being irrelevant, and not evidence.

Mr. Mehta contended that it was evidence, and he wanted this point cleared so as to show that the witness was perfectly aware of the expression of regret from the defendants and that these proceedings were collusive and not *bona fide*.

Witness: Mr. Cowasjee Shroff told the *mobeds* that he would have an inquiry made into the matter and would give the names of those who were in fault to the Magistrate.

Mr. Mehta: Have you ever been in the Police Court before?—How do you mean. I come to the court daily whenever I find time.

Whenever you have leisure and are not engaged in prayers you come here as a spectator?—Yes.

Now have you never figured as other than a spectator in the Police Court?—How do you mean?

Have you never been an accused in a Police Court? I don't remember.

But you being a *mobed* must surely recollect that?—If a man eats something at night he forgets every thing. (Laughter.)

But he will not forget having been in a Police Court?—Of course he will.

Do you think you will be believed if you say you don't remember?—I will state what I remember.

Were you ever fined by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee?—I do not remember. Do you remember being taken up drunk and disorderly on your return either from Bandora or Mahim?—Yes.

Mr. Branson did not see in what way this affected the case.

Mr. Mehta replied he would show that it did in many ways. However he would only point out that the witness complained of his character being damaged and this would show what kind of character was his.

The cross-examination continuing, witness said: I was not locked up, but was let out on bail by the railway police at Grant Road. A pleader was instructed to appear for me and I never saw the Magistrate who fined me.

Do you know that people have complained against the *mobeds* of your Ketwady agiari?—I have heard that there was some bad writing in the *Jame-Jamshed* about us.

But do you know there have been complaints against you?—No I hear there are things in the newspapers about us.

Do you know any one in the *Bombay Samachar*?—I know Manockjee's son-in-law. No one from the office came to me since the 1st. Up till now I have never followed anyother profession than that of *mobed*.

Have you been interested in hack victorias?—My brother is; he is a *mobed* also.

Are you not interested in the business?—No, I advance my brother money.

Bhimjeebhai Bomanshaw on the staff of the *Jame-Jamshed* said that Mr. Shroff was the editor of the paper, but he did not know what position Mr. Patel occupied in the office. He was on the editorial staff and did office business and wrote for the paper. Mr. Murzban had some interest in the paper but witness did not know what that interest was, as he never saw him in the office.

Framjee Sorabjee Barocha an assistant in E. D. Sassoon and Co., said he knew the complainant in the case. He always read the *Jame-Jamshed* and read the report referring to the complainant. He took the latter to be a great hypocrite and it lowered him in witness' eyes. He had been especially engaged to perform a ceremony in his house for four successive days and on the fifth witness asked him about the report. Complainant stated it was false and that he intended taking proceedings.

In cross-examination witness admitted having read the report and the subsequent contradiction. After reading the latter his opinion of the complainant was re-habilitated.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Friday the 21st Oct.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji presiding. The following members, besides the chairman, were present:—The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, M. N. Banaji and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

### THE STATE OF ROADS IN BOMBAY.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner stating that he had carefully considered, in conjunction with the executive Engineer, the state of the roads in the city, and found that about eight lakhs of rupees would be required to put all the roads in the town into a good state of repair. It was, of course, impossible to obtain this year such a large sum, and he had, therefore, prepared a statement showing that Rs. 1,23,733 would be required at once to repair those roads which were selected as being specially in urgent want of immediate attention. The Commissioner hoped that the Town Council would no longer hesitate to recommend the Corporation to spend that sum out of the large cash balance that was available. He need hardly point out that it was a most wasteful policy to allow roads to fall very badly out of repair. It simply meant that very much more money must eventually be expended to restore the roads to a proper condition. The Commissioner submitted a list of thirty five roads and streets that required immediate attention.

Col. Merewether said the roads of Bombay were in a most disgraceful state, adding that he would be ready to vote any sum that was necessary for the purpose of improving them.

It was resolved to have the Commissioner's letter printed and circulated among the members, and to bring on the subject at the next meeting.

### WATER RATE FOR BUNGALOWS

A memorandum was prepared by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council's sanction to charge Ans. 4 per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the bungalows occupied by F. Yorke Smith, Esq., Ridge Road. L. R. W. Forrest, Esq., Winter Road. J. M.'Leod Campbell, Esq., Dady Sett Hill. Dady Maneckji Limji, Esq., Pedder Road, Sir A. Sassoon "Sans Souci," Victoria Road, Ardasir Hormusji Wadia, Esq., Lowji Castle, Parel, as it appears that these bungalows are obtaining water at a rate considerably below cost price. The Commissioner said that at present the water rate paid by the owners of these bungalows came altogether to Rs. 840; but that if the proposed rate were levied, the amount would increase to Rs. 2702. He added that similar cases would be submitted to the Town Council, as they came to be known.

After some discussion, it was resolved to postpone the matter in order to enable the Commissioner to frame a general rule that might meet such cases.

### ESTIMATES OF LOAN WORKS.

In accordance with a notice given by him, Mr Javerilal, moved. "That, with reference to the Budget estimates of income and expenditure of the Municipality for 1888-89 now under preparation, the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to append to the Budget similar estimates of income and expenditure on account of Loan Works under construction for the same period.

The Commissioner pointed out that it would be impossible to give an exact estimate of the Loan Works which were expected to be carried out in the course of the year.

Colonel Merewether suggested that the words "roughly approximate" should be substituted for the word "similar" in the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal having agreed to the proposed alteration, his resolution was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

## FIRE INSURANCE IN BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the afternoon of Tuesday last Mr. M. R. Wyer, Deputy Chairman of the Association, presiding. The following gentlemen, representing the Fire Offices mentioned, were present:—Messrs Russell (Benn Ashley and Co.) Sun, and Imperial; Greaves (Ewart Latham and Co.) North British and Mercantile; McLaggan (C. H. B. Forbes and Co.) Bombay; Fleming (John Fleming and Co.) North British and Mercantile; Myer (Gaddum and Co.) Manchester; Heinricks (Glade and Co.) City of London, and Hamburg-Magdeburg; Vernon (W. and A. Graham and Co.) Norwich Union, and Fire Insurance Association; Abercrombie (Latham Abercrombie and Co.) Scottish Union and National; Macrae (Ritchie Steuart and Co.) Liverpool, London and Globe; Kreck (Volkart Brothers,) London and Lancashire, Northern, and North German; Wagstaffe, South British.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. M. R. Wyer addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen.—In laying before you the Report of the Committee of this Association for the year ending 30th June 1887. I would first like to apologise for the delay in holding the General Meeting, which by the rules should have been held in the month of July. It was however found impossible to collect all the information embodied in the Report until more recently, but after all, I apprehend that no one is the worse for the delay. While on this topic I would mention that it has been suggested that it would probably be a move in the right direction, and be found more convenient to the general body of the members of the Association, were rule 5 to be altered, so that the Annual General Meeting should fall, say in February—the official year thus embracing January to December. This I would commend to the consideration of the new committee. Turning to the Report before us, I think you will admit it is a complete and interesting summary of the year's work, testifying to the usefulness of this Association, and reflecting great credit on its compiler, our worthy secretary, Mr. Poole. I do not intend to inflict upon you a history of the rise and progress of Fire Insurance in Bombay, as you are no doubt already fully informed on the subject—Suffice it to say that although the amount of Fire Insurance business now done in the city and island of Bombay is far in excess of what it was only a few years ago, it appears to be steadily increasing and in my opinion there is still a wide field open for the extension of fire insurance business here. It is in view of this, that I consider it a misfortune that the efforts made during the past year to bring the tariff and non-tariff officers together have proved abortive, because the present system of competition—I would almost say the present system of reckless competition—can only be to the disadvantage of the Insurance offices generally, to the temporary benefit perhaps of a few, whereas, were a common basis of rates agreed upon, the volume of business passing is such as would suffice for all without undue sacrifice of premia. In connection with this subject I think the thanks of us all are due to Messrs Kingsley, Glade, Kreck, and McLaggan for the trouble they have taken towards arriving at this end, as described in the Report, and although their efforts have not so far been successful, I trust the new committee will not allow the matter to drop. As regards the other matters that have engaged the attention of your committee during the past year, they are already dealt with so exhaustively in the Report, that I need not review them in detail: the only subject that appears to me to call for special notice being the Municipal Tax, which, by the provisions of the new Bill, it is proposed should be reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent. of the aggregate year's premia of any one office. Moreover, the principle is at last recognised that uninsured owners of property, who may require the services of the Fire Brigade shall contribute towards the maintenance of that Brigade. These concessions have only been made after many years continued protests on the part of the offices, but the latter should not rest satisfied until this tax of 2½ per cent. is considerably further reduced, if not indeed removed altogether. Another grievance, which the association should never cease to try to do away with, is the stamp duty payable on all Policies, which should be reduced to a nominal sum, as obtains at home, the continuance of the present system of taxation being in the words of the Report "opposed to the principles of political economy, and at variance with English legislation on the subject." Before proceeding to ask you to adopt the Report and pass the accounts, I think it right to bring to your notice that the actual balance in favor of the Association at the Bank is Rs. 1,403-0-9 instead of Rs. 2,703-0-9, owing to the defalcations of a clerk. As you are all no doubt aware of the circumstances under which these frauds were committed, I take it I need not occupy the time of this meeting by referring further to the subject except to say that I shall be happy to make any explanation that may be asked for regarding it. As to how this deficit should be dealt with, must be determined by the new Committee.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Russell, and seconded by Mr. A. McLaggan. "That the annual Report and Statement of accounts of the Association as presented to the meeting be adopted." This having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the committee for the current year, when the following gentlemen were elected. Chairman, Mr. M. R. Wyer: Deputy Chairman, Mr. C. K. Henricks: Members of Committee, Mr. A. Kreck Mr. F. C. Macrae and Mr. W. Greaves.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

## CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

Tuesday was in every way a good shooting day and though the wind was somewhat strong across the range excellent practice was made. In the Inter-Regimental contest at 200 yards, the East Yorkshire Regt. claimed four out of the first six prize-winners; and the officers of this Regiment also won the prize given by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.

### Inter-Regimental E. 200 Yards.

| | Points | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pte A Wilson, East York Regt | 29 | 30 |
| Pte J Green, Lanc Fusiliers | 28 | 20 |
| Sergt J McGee, East York Regt | 27 | 15 |
| Pte J Middleton, Durham L I | 27 | 10 |
| Sergt Drm W Bond, East York Regt | 27 | 10 |
| Pte W Barringham, do. | 27 | 10 |
| Corpl W Short, Lanc Fusiliers | 27 | 5 |
| Sergt J Bedford, Gloster Regt | 27 | 5 |
| Cr Sergt J Horton, Dublin Fusiliers | 27 | 5 |
| Corpl J Breen, East York Regt | 27 | 5 |
| Lc-Corpl Honaghan, Dublin Fus | 27 | 5 |
| Cr-Sergt E Gearey, K O Y L-I | 27 | 5 |

One 27 counted out.

### Marksmen's Contest E 800 Yards.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Qr-Mr Sgt Watkins, Bombay Vol | 31 | 20 |
| Pte W Parlow, K O Y L I | 30 | 15 |
| Lc-Sergt N Brown, G I P Vol | 30 | 15 |
| Pte C Taylor, Lanc Fusiliers | 28 | 10 |
| Trooper Melvin, 7th Dragoon Gds | 28 | 10 |
| Cr Sgt Leetch, 28th Dublin Fus | 28 | 10 |
| Pte J Hickey, 2nd Dublin Fus | 27 | 10 |
| Pte D Norman, Lanc Fusiliers | 27 | 5 |
| Corpl W Rice, 2nd Durham L I | 27 | 5 |
| Pte G Hazel, East York Regt | 27 | 5 |

One 27 counted out.

### VII—"Poona Cup."

1st prize—13th Bo Infy, score 245 points.
2nd prize—12th Bo Infy score 243 points.
Highest Individual score, Naik Hir Maiter, 17th Bo Infy, (24 27) 51 points, Rs. 20.

2 Men 51 counted out.

### XXVII—"H. R. H. The Duchess of Connaught's Prize."

Winning Team.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment | 276 |
| 2nd Team 2nd Bn Durham Lt In | 246 |

### XLIII "Nasik Stakes"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lc Nk Sadu Gujar, 14th Bo I | 28 | 25 |
| Pte Narayen Scindeh, 4th Bo Rifles | 28 | 20 |
| Lc Nk Balajee Rao Erundkar | 28 | 20 |
| Pte Bhau Scinde, 8th Bo I | 28 | 10 |
| Subr Mirmonowar Ali, 13th Bo I | 27 | 8 |
| Pte Bhola Ahin, 1st Bo I | 27 | 8 |
| Nk Dilbux Singh, 13th Bo I | 26 | 5 |
| Pte Walleh Khan, 4th Bo Rifles | 26 | 5 |
| Jamr Shaikh Muhamed, 17th Bo I | 26 | 3 |
| Havr Luximon Mheter, 13th Bo I | 26 | 3 |
| Lc Nk Ismael Beg, 21st Bo I | 26 | 3 |
| Havr Syed Hussein, 4th Bo Rifles | 26 | 3 |
| Pte Shaikh Kadar, 21st Bo I | 26 | 3 |

### XLIX—"H. E. The Governor's Prize."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Driver Dawsett, R H A | 63 | 100 |
| Sgt Dr Mockler, R D Fus | 58 | 50 |
| Corpl Conyer B B and C I Vol | 55 | 30 |
| Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vol | 55 | 20 |
| Pte Scanlon, Lanc Fus | 55 | 15 |
| Q M S Watkins, Bo Vol | 55 | 10 |
| Cr-Sgt Gearey, York Lt Infy | 54 | 10 |
| Corpl Critchell, B B and C I Vol | 54 | 10 |
| Q M S McDonnell, Poona Vol | 53 | 10 |
| Pte Middleton, Durham L I | 53 | 5 |
| „ Morton, R Dub Fus | 53 | 5 |
| Sergt Keess, Bo Vols | 53 | 5 |
| „ Osborne, G I P Vols | 53 | 5 |
| Lce Corpl Hornsby, Durham L I | 53 | 5 |
| Sergt Cahill, Poona Vol | 52 | 5 |
| Lieut Parker, B B and C I Vol | 52 | 5 |
| Corpl Reilly, R Dub Fus | 52 | 5 |
| Lce Corpl Taylor, 7th Drn Gds | 52 | 5 |
| Sergt Tate, Bo Vol | 52 | 5 |
| Vol Stephens, Bo Vol | 52 | 5 |
| Pte Butterworth, R D Fus | 51 | 5 |

Six 51 counted out.

The following was inadvertently omitted from our report of matches decided on Monday last.

### XXXVII—"Rifle Gathering" E

Highest Aggregate score. Central Rifle Meeting Bronze Medal.
Winning score 188 points.
Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers.

# BENGAL.

**Deaths in Calcutta.**—During the week ended the 1st of October there were 206 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 180 deaths and the death-rate was 21·6 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 15 from cholera, 59 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatics, 9 Mixed Races, 140 Hindus, 56 Mahomedans, and 0 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 1st of October was 205 against 180 and 191 in the two preceding weeks, and lower then the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were 15 deaths from cholera against 8 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 59 and 17 respectively, against 62 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·8 per mille per annum, against 26·6, the mean of the last five years.

**Stealing a Cheque-book.**—At Calcutta a muleteer was charged with the theft of a blank cheque book from the Transport Office at Hastings, the property of Government. It appeared that accused, who acted as orderly peon at the office, stole the cheque book from the desk of Babu Gresh Chunder Mookerjee, head clerk there, on the 27th of September. He was further charged with the theft of a cheque for Rs. 173, which was entrusted to him under cover, at the said office, by the despatchers to be taken to Lieutenant Davidson, at Fort William. The Transport Office received the cheque from the Pay Office for Lieutenant Davidson under cover, which disclosed the contents, and the despatcher told accused of the contents of the cover, telling him to deliver it into the hands of Lieutenant Davidson and not any of his servants. Accused took the cover and opened it, stealing the cheque, which he showed to a native, who told him that it was useless to him. The cheque not being received by Lieutenant Davidson, enquiries were made, and accused was arrested, and the cheque and the blank cheque book found hidden by him. Having pleaded guilty, accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—*Englishman.*

**Attempting to Bribe a Customs Officer.**—Ahsoon, a Chinaman, was charged at Calcutta with having, on the 4th of September, offered Mr. A. Jasper, a public servant, a bribe of Rs. 5 as an inducement to show him some favour in the exercise of his official functions as a Customs preventive officer, but which offence was not committed in consequence of such abetment, and second, with having agreed to give a gratification of Rs. 5, in consideration of concealing an offence, to wit, smuggling 12 bottles of *Shamshoo*, a Chinese liquor. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Moses on behalf of the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Accused admitted having given the money, stating that he was told to do so by the coolie, and Mr. Moses urged that the Rs. 5 were not given as a bribe, but when being taken to the *Burra Saheb*, at the suggestion of the coolie, his client gave it in payment of the duty or any other charges for landing the *Shamshoo* without a protective document, being under the impression that the officer had authority to receive the money, and let him go without any further trouble. His Worship was of opinion that accused did give the Rs. 5 as a bribe, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

# MADRAS.

**The Mysore Races.**—A most extraordinary incident happened at the Mysore Races last week, which we suppose is quite without precedent on the Turf in India. On the third day, in the second race, *Rob Roy* and *Mosel* ran *two* dead-heats. They must have been wonderfully well matched, and be moreover game horses with plenty of wind to spare. Major Mansel Pleydell was as usual well to the front, and won in several races. Another rather extraordinary thing was Colonel Keyser's luck on the second day, his three ponies coming in first, second, and third, in the fifth race. There was a dead-heat on the first day, also, in the fourth race, between *Wheel of Fortune* and *Mosel*. The race should have been taken off pretty easily by the former, but he was most wretchedly ridden by a Native. Altogether the meeting was a pleasant and successful one, though the Lotteries, for some reason, were indifferent.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Quot. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indian Bank.** | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 14 pct. | [illegible] |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | [illegible] |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | [illegible] |
| **Exchange Bank.** | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 do. | [illegible] |
| Hong. and Shang. Corporation | 80,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | [illegible] |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £125<br>[illegible] | | 5 pct. | [illegible] |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 54 | 1,17[illegible] |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 850 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | [illegible] |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 330 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | [illegible] | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | [illegible] |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 100 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | [illegible] |
| Colaba Press Co. | [illegible] | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | [illegible] |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | [illegible] | 200 | 200 | 17 | 105 |
| East India Press Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | [illegible] |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,150 |
| French Press Co. | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 600 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. [illegible] | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | [illegible] |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | [illegible] |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 5 | [illegible] |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 50 | 167½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 40 | [illegible] |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | [illegible] |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs. 75 | [illegible] |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | [illegible] |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs | [illegible] |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | — | — | [illegible] |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | — | £100 | — | — | [illegible] |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. [illegible] | 980 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | [illegible] |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | [illegible] |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 5 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 435 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 4 | [illegible] |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | — | 355 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld. | 700 | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | — |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 560 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld. | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | Rs 22½ | 575 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 330 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 850 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 200 | .. | 150 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 5 | [illegible] | Rs. 6 | 910xd |
| City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld. | 770 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. [illegible] | 805 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 30 | 745 |
| Connaught Mills Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 505 |
| Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 1,000 | [illegible] | Rs. [illegible] | 605 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 5 | [illegible] | | 350 |
| Dhun Mills Ld. | 1,000 | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | [illegible] |
| Empress S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,415½ | 5 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 650 |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 610 |
| Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 150 | .. | [illegible] |
| Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited | 2,000 | 5 | 500 | .. | 300 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | 462 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | — |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited | [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | .. |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 865 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | — | 560 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited | 70 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 790 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 35 | 685<br>785xd |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 8 | [illegible] |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 455 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,600 | 250 | 25 | Rs. [illegible] | 230xd |
| James Greaves Mill Co., Limited | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 557½ |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 500 | 5 | | 400 |
| Increased | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | Rs. 1 | |
| Jubilee Mill Co., Ld. | 166 | 1,000 | [illegible] | Rs. 55 | [illegible] |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,100 | 1,000 | [illegible] | Rs. 55 | 1102½ |
| Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | [illegible] |
| Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 750 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | [illegible] | Rs. 4 | 100 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld | 3,570 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 131 |
| Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld | 500½ | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 15 | [illegible] |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld. | 65 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3[illegible] | 540xd |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 8 | 177½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,420xd |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | [illegible] |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,300 | [illegible] | 100 | | 38 |
| Nawab of Baiia S. W. & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | — | ... |
| New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld. | 1,500 | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 805 |
| National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 485 |
| Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | [illegible] |
| Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited | 5,720 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 25 | 555 |
| People of India S. & Mfg. Co. Limited | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 6½ | 135 |
| Presidency Mills Co., Limited | 1,000 | [illegible] | .. | — | 975 |
| Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 2,180 | 125 | 125 | — | 72½ |
| Queen S. & W. Co., Limited | [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 6 | 930 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co. Ld | 611 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 925 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | [illegible] |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | — | 500 |
| Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,135 |
| Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 635xd |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | [illegible] | — | 250 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 507½ |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 450 |
| Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | — | .. |
| Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 780 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000<br>[illegible] | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p ct | 130<br>130 |
| Badham Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 130 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | [illegible] | | 185 | nil. | 95 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | [illegible] | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 11 p.c | 505 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. ct. | 205 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | [illegible] | 100 | 100 | Rs. 2½ | 90 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,800 | 1,500 | 7 p.c. | 2,925 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 5 | 725 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | — | — | — | 5 p.c. | 104½ |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | — | 14 Nl. |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | [illegible] |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | [illegible] | Rs. 10 | [illegible] |
| Jeyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | — | 41 |
| Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | [illegible] | 10 p.c. | Rs. 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 9½ |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 80 | 250 | 250 | | [illegible] |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 28 | [illegible] |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 80xd |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104xd |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 5 | 10 p.c. | 115 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p. c | [illegible] |
| Pearse and Co., Ld | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rs [illegible] | 45 |
| Port Canning Co. | 8,000 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 19 | 307½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 10 | 10 | 9 p.c. | [illegible] |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | [illegible] | 25 | 1 | Rs. 2 | 7½xd |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 100 | [illegible] |
| Thacker & Co., Ld | [illegible] | 10 | 10 | Rs 15 | [illegible] |
| Western India Flour Mills | [illegible] | 125 | 125 | nil. | 75 |
| M. M. Mody & Co | 1,000 | [illegible] | 200 | 11 p.c. | 165 |

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FLOWER STICKS and LABELS, various lengths, in bundles of 100. Europe made and ready for use T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and Moola Road, Kirkee.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! for the hot weather. Splendid Assortment in Silk and Cloth, to suit all Classes. To prevent disappointment, Apply Sharp, SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED to INVEST Rs. 1,600 yielding interest about nine per cent. per annum. Apply to "P.," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Pier Glasses, Chandeliers, Bronze Vases, &c., at Hummum Street, Fort, to-day, at 1 p.m.

THE finest Selection and the Newest Patterns of 18 carat Gold Ladies' NECKLETS will be found at FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

COURIER (EUROPEAN) WANTED immediately to accompany small party through India. THOS. COOK & SON, Bombay.

ICES! ICES! ICES!—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," Matheran. Fully furnished. Immediate possession. Apply to B. NICHOLSON, Elphinstone Circle.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE, a Hotel in the Best Locality in Bombay, open on all sides, with Bar and Billiards. Apply "R.," care of this Office.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, prevents Cough and checks Consumptive Symptoms, recommended by Dr. A. V. Velkar. Price 12 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadavi and Market.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, from November next, very large double roomed Office, above Messrs. Thacker & Co. Apply ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES, 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, will be RE-OPENED on or about the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors. Comfortable rooms, excellent food, terms moderate. Apply to Proprietor.

LANOWLEE HOTEL RE-OPEN for the Season. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level and 200 feet higher than Khandalla. Open since last 2 years.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Moholla.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 15, Forbes Street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" will re-open 10th October, also the Proprietor's new shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Room attached.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET, (1) Two spacious BUNGALOWS on Varli Hill, open to sea breeze with outhouses and compounds. (2) One Bungalow on Varli Hill sufficient for small family. (3) One range of Chawls at Khetwadi. (4) One ground-floor house in Girgaum fit for press or godown. Apply to Mr. MOWJI RAGHOWJI, care of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Girgaum.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occupation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and situated just opposite the premises of the said Mill. The ground being open, with a large frontage on the public road, is eminently adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Co., Bruce Lane.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 postage, 4 annas.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned.

2 Eight house clocks.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted English-built brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand English-built strong mail-phaeton by Holmes.

1 Bay Australian horse, quiet in single and double harness.

1 strong country-bred pony, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA.

SUIT No. 202 of 1887.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co. ........................Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOCULDASS DEWJEE and others ..............Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decree made in the above suit dated the 1st day of October, 1887, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., under the directions of the Plaintiffs, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by Mody Khana Street, on or towards the west by the house of Harridas Premjee, and on or towards the north by the house of Soonderdass Veerjee, and on or towards the south by the horse of Purpia Purdhan which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 164 square yards, be the same little, more or less and is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue quit and ground rent old No. 685, new No. 875, old Survey No. 1071, new Survey No. 8590 and which said messuage was formerly Assessed under No. 2 and 53, and is now assessed under No. 53, and which said premises are now and for sometime past have been in the occupation of Harridas Soonderdass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made either to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, for the Plaintiffs or to the undersigned.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1887.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pension and tax vacant piece of land at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable free-hold plot of vacant land,

All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,800 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by sea-shore, on the east by Nepean Sea Road, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottleboye on the north by the property of Mr. Chubildass Lalobhoy.

The frontage of the land is about 100 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the [illegible]th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order, by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co., glassware, crockeryware, first rate sewing machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of valuable law books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN WARDEN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, Oct. 13, 1887.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

MR. N. LAZARUS, OCCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

CONSOLS still come at 102¼, but French Rentes in Paris yesterday were ½ lower at 109½. Bar Silver has given way 1-16d. to 44 5-16d. per oz. and with it Rupee Paper has weakened, 4 per cent. by ⅛, and 4½ per cent. by ⅛. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, however remains unchanged at 101½.

In the Mincing Lane markets the only movement advised is a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed. Wheat is said to be firm, but both London and Liverpool prices are quoted unchanged by Reuter.

In the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, the effect of the Bureau report does not seem to have been very marked the reduction in condition having already been discounted by private advices. The day's sales were estimated at 12.000 bales comprising 1,000 Surats and while Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, spot prices were altogether unmoved. In New York also quotations were unaltered. The receipts at the ports continue to gain on last season, the following being the comparison to date:—

| | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tudsday's Receipts ... | 50,000 | 45,000 | 49,000 |
| Four days' do. ... | 152,000 | 122,000 | 128,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept.... | 1,054,000 | 707,000 | 755,000 |

The firmness apparent here yesterday has not been fully maintained to-day. Dealers are strong enough but European firms seem more disposed to sell than buy. Purchases are reported of 200 bales Bengals at Rs. 151½ to Rs. 154, 100 bales Compta at Rs. 160½ and 50 bales Julgaum at Rs. 180 per candy.

Telegrams from Broach and Wudwan of this morning's date speak of cloudy weather with every appearance of rain setting in, although no actual fall had taken place.

WHEAT on the spot cannot be quoted with any degree of exactitude. For Ek Dhani we hear of Rs. 30½ per candy having been paid, which simply means that there are no stocks. For November delivery Rs. 4-3 per cwt. is about the quotation but neither buyers nor sellers seem disposed to do much.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ........................................ | 1,412 | bales. |
| Wheat............................................ | 6,561 | cwt. |
| Linseed ........................................ | 2,752 | „ |
| Rapeseed ...................................... | 2,233 | „ |
| Gingelly Seed ............................... | 1,596 | „ |
| Poppyseed.................................... | 994 | „ |
| Groundnuts ................................... | 379 | „ |

FREIGHTS drag on in the same inanimate condition with no change in rates and very little doing. We hear of some small engagements for November loading at 15s. for Continental ports, but the ready figure would be 12s. to 13s. 9d. per ton.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have to-day through Reuter the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to India during the month September and we subjoin a comparison of the figures with the previous month and with September of last year. For Bombay the shipments are light all round, but the quantities for Calcutta are a full average for the time of year.

| | | Sept. 1887. | August 1887. | Sept. 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay— | | | | |
| Plain Cottons ..... | yds. | 32,000,000 | 39,600,000 | 50,950,000 |
| Colored Cottons.. | „ | 2,900,000 | 3,350,000 | 3,650,000 |
| Printed Cottons.. | „ | 7,650,000 | 8,050,000 | 13,850,000 |
| Twist ................. | lbs. | 1,050,000 | 1,350,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Calcutta— | | | | |
| Plain Cottons ... | yds. | 80,850,000 | 77,100,000 | 82,300,000 |
| Colored Cottons.. | „ | 6,750,000 | 5,000,000 | 6,500,000 |
| Printed Cottons.. | „ | 4,150,000 | 3,350,000 | 9,750,000 |
| Twist ................ | lbs. | 1,200,000 | 1,050,000 | 700,000 |
| Madras— | | | | |
| Plain Cottons..... | yds. | 3,330,000 | 2,900,000 | 8,450,000 |
| Colored Cottons.. | „ | 1,100,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Printed Cottons.. | „ | 1,050,000 | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| Twist ................ | lbs. | 1,250,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

| | | For 9 months 1887. | For 9 months 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay only— | | | |
| Plain Cottons ..... | yds. | 309,650,000 | 384,700,000 |
| Colored Cottons . | „ | 33,400,000 | 38,100,000 |
| Printed Cottons.. | „ | 55,600,000 | 97,150,000 |
| Twist .............. | lbs. | 9,950,000 | 10,300,000 |

EXCHANGE.—We have had another very quiet day with almost nothing doing the amount of private bills offering being quite insignificant. For Credits rates are practically 1-32d. lower ready, but forward there is no charge and Bank Bills are still 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher forward than for the mail. We shall be curious to see what sort of demand Government experience for Council Drafts in London to-day. Unless we misread the appearance of the market they are likely to find that they have accumulated an unsold balance which will give them a good deal of trouble to place before the 31st of March. next.

Rates for the mail are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand.. | 1s. 4½d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic.......... | 1s. 4 27-32d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight .. | 1s. 4 31-32d. | „ |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 3-32d. | „ |
| Francs 3 months' sight | 1·81¼. | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again strong and Fours have advanced to Rs. 99 13-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102⅞.

SHARES show little change of any moment Bank of Bombay have improved to Rs. 776½ buyers. In Press Companies Bombay and Mofussil are both Rs. 2½ dearer. Spinning and Weaving Mills are quiet and occasionally easier. Ripons are an exception being Rs. 10 dearer.

### COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following extract from the *New York Financial Chronicle* is of interest in connection with the Bureau report received yesterday; and when on that topic we may point out to one or two correspondent who have addressed us to-day regarding our yesterday's estimate of the American Crop that their mode of computing the probable yield from the Bureau's figures of condition is quite erroneous. People seem to forget that the condition of the plants now does not affect the very large portion of the crop already picked, quite one-fourth; nor that the decline during the past month must be taken in conjunction with the condition previously prevailing. If it was merely a question of a simple proportion sum the matter would be of easy solution, but to arrive at anything approaching a reliable estimate the average and previous condition have all to be allowed for and it is by overlooking this that such extraordinary results are obtained as the 5½ million guess put forward by a contemporary. It might relieve the mind of the same writer moreover to know that last season's American crop was ascertained about five weeks ago to have totalled 6,513,623 bales as compared with his estimate (!) of 6,200,000.

THE NEW CROP AND ITS MARKETING.

It is, as usual, difficult at this date to give any definite or satisfactory indication of the extent of the growing crop. There are certain facts that we all know: they are (1) that there is a large acreage planted every year now: (2) that we have not by any means had a full or even an average yield on the acreage planted since 1882; (3) that this crop had an excellent start in the spring, followed by a faultless early growth and (4) that up to the first of August the reports received with regard to the cotton plant represented it in a good, healthy, and strong condition almost everywhere, with the promise of heavy fruitage.

But for a month past, and from a constantly increasing number of points, there have come up complaints, growing daily louder and louder, of drought, rains and floods, of rust, shedding and worms, until a kind of dazed or bewildered feeling has taken possession of those who desire, regardless of speculative interests, to obtain a correct diagnosis of the situation. At the moment the only advice we can give is to anchor fast to the facts which we have referred to above and wait to take a reckoning until the excitement subsides. That there has been harm done by drought, say in a third of Texas, and in portions of the Memphis district is beyond question; but how far the drought has destroyed the plant's vitality beyond recovery can be better told a month or two hence. Elsewhere the situation is evidently somewhat spotted—excellent and never better in places, but in many other sections, either by drought, or by rain, or by floods, more or less of damage has been done. For instance, in Georgia and North and South Caroline we cannot but think that the promise to-day is for a considerable increase on last year's crop, and still there are places in each of the said States from which the reports are discouraging.

A further hopeful fact is that the crop is an early one. The last crop was late, but taken as a whole the plant this year is better advanced than it has been on the first of September for several seasons. This remark does not apply so fully to the Atlantic States: and yet even in many portions of those States the maturity of the crop is in advance of a year ago. Bearing on this point, we bring forward our data with regard to the receipts of first bales and the total receipts to September 1st of new cotton for several years at leading points in the South. First we give the date of receipt of first bales. This year the first arrival was from Georgia on July 5 and last year Texas sent forward the earliest bale on July 6,

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DANSEY—October 5, at Rhyl, N Wales, the wife of E P Dansey, Forest Department, of a daughter.

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUMNABAI—October 11, at 1 p.m., at her father's residence, at Mahaluxmee, Jumnabai, the daughter of Mr. Kundavandass Purshotumdass, aged 25 years.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—October 6, at Almora, the wife of W W Clifford, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DENNY—September 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Michel P Denny, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—October 7, at Allahabad, the wife of Jas. Phillips, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—October 6, at Purtabpore, Sarun, the wife of John Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RAMPINI—MATHEW—October 5, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev W H Bray, assisted by the Rev G M Wilson, Robert Fulton Rampini, Bengal Medical Service, to Margaret Edith, second daughter of Surgeon-Major R G Mathew, Bengal Medical Service.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

IF the Corporation are fortunate in dealing with the agenda paper they may at their meeting to-day take into consideration the letter from the Chairman inviting them to deal on a new footing with the question of the Municipal Offices. But the programme of the afternoon's business is not a light one, and it may be that this important item will not be reached before the meeting adjourns. Yet in that case, however, the Corporation will have the subject brought before them in the rough plan and designs which have been prepared in illustration of Sir Henry Morland's proposal. These, we believe, are now ready, and they should go far to inform the Corporation and the public of all that is to be said on the project from both the practical and the æsthetic point of view. Doubtless arrangements might be made, after the designs are formally in the possession of the Corporation, to allow the public to have a view of them, for the whole question is one on which public opinion needs to be informed and to have an opportunity of expressing itself. If it could be shown that a building in an architectural sense worthy of New Bombay could be built on the site advocated by Sir Henry Morland, that it would structurally and in internal accommodation meet the large and growing requirements of Municipal administration, and that the cost would be reasonable and proportionate to our available resources, the Corporation we believe would without reluctance abandon the present site for one much more convenient to the public and much more suitable for public offices. It may be that there are difficulties in the way, and the supporters of the scheme will doubtless be as ready to meet them as its opponents will be to state them. But in striking the balance between the advantages and the disadvantages attending the two sites we believe it will be found that the Oval site is distinctly inferior to the more central one. Certainly the Corporation impressed neither themselves nor the public with a sense of the overwhelming merits of the present site when they accepted it fifteen months ago. It was only by a small majority—one of twenty-three to eighteen—that they decided to disturb an older arrangement, and it was with no disrespect to the Corporation that we remarked at that time that the majority, small as it was, had more votes than arguments.

Even with their own decision on record the Corporation have not shown sufficient appreciation of the site to make use of it. Considerably more than a year has passed since they gratefully, without quite knowing why, accepted the offer of the Government to substitute the Oval site for one at Bori Bunder. The site was given them on condition that they built upon it in a reasonable time, and though one man's view of what is a reasonable time differs from another's the Oval is still an open space, and the Government have now come down with what is virtually a prohibition to build the new offices there until they have themselves, after enlightenment by the report of the City Extension Committee, decided upon the architectural style and general plan of the building that never is, but is always to be, built. Whether it is to be Indo-Saracenic or Venetian Gothic, Early English or Orientalized Queen Anne, is a question that cannot be decided on its merits. The Municipal Offices, if they are to be on the Oval, may be a conspicuous building rising from amid the foliage of a People's Park; they may be the central structure in a mass of buildings for the most part shops. What they are to be, and in what style they shall be built, will depend, if they are to be on the Oval, upon their position in that spacious plot and upon what surrounds them. Like man himself they must adapt themselves to their environment, for correspondence with environment, in the view of the Bombay Government and of the philosophers of taste, is as good a definition of architectural fitness as it is of human happiness. From all which it will be seen that in accepting the Oval site the Corporation, quite unwittingly, of course, took upon itself a heavily conditioned gift. They may now fairly ask themselves if the gift is quite worth the conditions attaching to it. Possibly they would have even greater reason to ask this when they began to make use of it than they now have. A little information as to the quality of the site itself and the difficulty of building upon it might have made the Corporation more reluctant to accept it than they were last year. But on this point experts alone should speak. Whether the site is a good or a bad one, however, we should be surprised if the Government were to insist upon the Corporation taking it up if a desire were expressed to change it for one more adapted to meet the public convenience. It would be equally surprising if an objection were raised in any responsible quarter to the substitution of the Cathedral High School site. At all events if the Corporation can satisfy themselves of the superiority of the latter—as in many respects they ought to have no difficulty in doing—it would be unwise for them to assume that they are tied too closely to the Oval site to make it worth while to ask for a better one. The possibility of adapting the present school building and the adjacent land to the purposes of Municipal Offices will be of course best demonstrated by the designs. But if there are any difficulties in the way of doing this they are not architectural. We believe indeed that it would be possible so to adapt the present building and to add a fine building with a frontage to the main road, as to give not only all the accommodation stipulated for in the competition three years ago, but two hundred square yards of space in addition. This would include a fine hall available for the deliberations of the Corporation and for public meetings, and capable with a gallery of holding a large assemblage of citizens.

It has been objected to the scheme that it would be a working up of "leavings." There is scarcely a Cathedral in Europe of which the same thing might not be said. One generation took up the "leavings" of another, and added to them in its own style. Here the completer would be more respectful to his predecessor, especially if the predecessor happened—as would be not impossible—to be himself. He would, we should expect, complete what had already been begun, making a symmetrical and harmonious work of it. The lines of the existing school are not so narrow that an ingenious architect would have any difficulty in so embodying it in a larger structure that it would take its place as an integral part of it. We should object to any scheme which made the southern angle of the building appear as a mere annex—a reminder that a great civic building began in a school. Then indeed the "leavings" objection would apply with a force which we should readily recognize. But there is no reason in the nature of things why any plan designed with ordinary judgment should show that defect, and we do not think that the drawings which will be submitted to the Corporation to-day will err in that direction. A generation hence it need be only a matter of local history that the new Municipal buildings had their nucleus in what was once a school, for Time's mellowing influence would obliterate all distinction between the older and the newer parts of the building. Then it is not easy to foresee what objection can be raised to Sir Henry Morland's scheme on grounds of locality. The site is one of the most conspicuous in the city and it is one of the most central. It would be passing a severe condemnation on the judgment which placed the Post Office where it now is to assert that the site immediately opposite to it is not a convenient one for Municipal offices. It is in the centre of the official town, and if the claims of the native population are to be more adequately considered on this occasion than they were when the question was considered last year its relative proximity to the native town must weigh in its favour. The objection has been raised that the locality is noisy. The same objection was brought against the Bori Bunder site, and if it was easy to dispose of it in that case it is much easier to dispose of it in connection with the present scheme. It is enough to say that the trains which it was feared would distract the attention of the municipal administration at Bori Bunder do not run along what would be the front of the main building, and that industrious brain workers on the Hornby Road side are prepared to testify that the noise of the passing trams is a "negligeable quantity" to any one intent upon his business. However, the demerits and the merits of the scheme are sure to be keenly canvassed, and we have no desire to anticipate the decision of the Corporation upon it. It is enough to say that the objections to the Oval site are as great as they were when the matter was discussed in 1886, and that there are now obstacles to building upon it which were not anticipated then—obstacles which give an added force to the reasons of convenience and expediency, and perhaps of economy, which may be urged in favour of the site that is about to be considered.

A CONTEMPORARY who, geographically at all events, might have been deemed to be in a position to know better, has made some comments on the Nizam's offer which, by insinuation rather than by direct statement, seem to reduce its reality and significance. The suggestion of an ulterior object will appear absurd to those who have read what we ourselves, speaking not without knowledge on the subject, have written concerning the spirit in which the Nizam's offer was made and the purposes which his Highness had in view. Nothing could have been more spontaneous than his Highness's approach to the Government of India, nothing could have been more unreserved or more unmixed with secondary purposes than his desire to help the Government in a great defensive work which he, as a Prince holding the foremost place amongst the native rulers of India, recognizes as one in which it is their duty to share. The other suggestion, that the Hyderabad treasury is not in a condition to enable the Nizam to fulfil his offer in the event of its acceptance by the Government of India, is equally without foundation. The money, as a matter of fact, is in hand, and could be paid over to the Calcutta Treasury to-morrow, without any disarrangement of the Hyderabad finances. The principal objection that has been taken in the native press to the Nizam's offer is that the condition of the Hyderabad finances is not flourishing enough to warrant it, and some have gone so far as to allege the heavy indebtedness of the state as a reason why the Nizam should not have chosen this method of showing his loyalty and attachment to the Supreme Government. But this criticism is based upon a complete misconception of the financial position of the Nizam's Government, and it ignores the very important measures of the past few years for wiping off the State debts. These we explained in detail last year, and it is only by marking them out of the record, with many other tokens of the prosperity of the State, that an empty treasury and an impoverished peasantry can be alleged as objections to the Nizam's loyal and spontaneous offer.

SOMEBODY who occasionally undertakes to tell the Lahore paper rather more about "the Bombay side" than we know ourselves pictures a brilliant time coming when the Esplanade Hotel is "made resplendent with a French *chef* under French management, and a *café chantant* in the garden opposite." "Shade of Bullier!" he may well exclaim when he contemplates our own "Quartier de l'Université" thus turned into a Quartier Latin, with a chance of turning our decorous Brahmin and Parsee students into oriental analogues of the gay young men who pay their franc at Bullier's, and there add to their studies so much that the calendar of neither the Ecole de Médicine, the Ecole de Droit, nor any other school named of men has ever yet prescribed. But there are difficulties in the way. "The garden opposite" belongs rather to the University than to the Esplanade Hotel, and though a scheme of University reform is under consideration there is nothing in it which contemplates the addition of a *café chantant* to the educational institutions of Bombay. Our hotels indeed, are making themselves attractive enough in many ways, and they do not need to annex the public gardens for their patrons' enjoyment. But they can annex in other directions. The best ideas of the best workers in the field of domestic decoration seem to one of our enterprising hotel proprietors to be common property, and we doubt not that the gentlemen who are responsible for the internal decoration of the Victoria Terminus take it very kindly indeed that some of their cunning designs in wood work have been admirably reproduced in one of the newer Bombay Hotels. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but the sincerity of the compliment is never reduced either by acknowledging the origin of the imitated idea, or by asking for permission to use it. However all this shows enterprise and good taste, and to local inventors of good things in decorative work it brings with it the assurance that they are influencing public taste by thus suggesting handsome substitutes for the blackwood glories of old time.

THE Archdeacon of Lahore has been appointed to succeed the present Bishop, who has sent in his resignation. The Archdeacon, who is now on leave in England will be consecrated, most probably on the 1st November, and will arrive in India during the cold season. Considerable disappointment is felt, by those chiefly concerned, with the ruling of the Secretary of State with regard to the proposed Allahabad bishopric. Lord Cross has informed the Metropolitan that no territorial division of his see can take place without an Act of Parliament. The Bishop of Calcutta had, as is known, made every arrangement for a suffragan in the North-West Provinces, with jurisdiction over Oudh and the Central Provinces. A Cathedral, too, has been partly built and a site chosen for an Episcopal residence, and it is said the first occupant of the see had been already nominated—*in petto*, of course, as they say in Rome. Letters patent, however, will be issued for the appointment of a Bishop for Chota Nagpore as prayed for in a memorial from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has extensive missions in that part of Bengal. This territory was not under British rule when the Act was passed in 1836 under which the limits of the Calcutta diocese are marked out.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Captain Metcalfe, A-D-C., arrived in Poona by the mid-day train on Tuesday.

THE Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Kurrachee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

THE Viceroy in his visit to the Khyber will be escorted by the 1st Bengal Cavalry from Peshawar to Jamrud, whence the Guides Cavalry and two companies of Infantry will take the party on to Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal.

CHOLERA has appeared among the labourers on the important public works now being carried out in Peshin. This is unusual so late in the season, and it is hoped the disease may disappear before the time for the Viceroy's arrival.

MR. WYNNE, Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is expected to arrive in Bombay at the end of the present month, having completed his arrangements in England.

DETAILS of the final surveys for the Kalka-Ambala Railway will be published shortly in the *Gazette of India*.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Calcutta on Sunday by the steamer Ramapoora from Bimlipatam were his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram and suite.

IN conformity with the wishes of Government, the Madras Railway Company's Medical Officer has directed his Apothecaries at different stations to be present at the arrival of all trains, to remove at once, all persons affected with cholera, and to detach and disinfect carriages in which they have been travelling.

AT the conclusion of his address to the assembled representatives of the Government and people by the Dewan of Mysore, he informed his audience that he was directed by his Highness the Maharaja to tell them that, in the next cold weather, he proposes to proceed to Calcutta to return the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy.

UNDER the revised arrangements the first regiments on the list for the spring reliefs will begin leaving Upper Burma about the the 15th December. By moving the regiments gradually down country to Rangoon, a large sum will be saved in transport expenses.

MINBU telegrams dated the 10th inst., report that a well-planned attack took place on Friday upon Yenangyoung, the seat of the earth-oil industry, by a body of 200 dacoits. The dacoits attacked simultaneously by land and river, and 10[illegible] houses and much oil were destroyed. Eleven boats containing 170,000 *viss* of oil, belonging to Messrs. Findlay, Fleming & Co., were burnt. A flotilla flat loaded with oil, belonging to the same firm, escaped. The sepoys were only able to fire one volley owing to the great confusion which prevailed. Three wounded men are in hospital.

THE cholera mortality in the N.-W. Provinces during August exhibits a decline on the figures for June and July, but it was still very unusually heavy. The Meerut Division, which had escaped comparatively easily before, was visited by the epidemic in its full severity, there being over 3,000 deaths in Bulandshahr district and over 1,300 in Aligarh. The unfortunate Lucknow Division does not show very much abatement, Barabanki recording 2,600 deaths, Unao 1,500 and Lucknow over 1,600. Some half-a-dozen other districts have a mortality of above a thousand. The total number of deaths during the month was 30,780, as against 41,000 in July, and 50,000 in June. But abnormal as the cholera figure is, it is worth remarking that it amounts to not a third of the losses from fever which in the same short period claims a roll of 95,000 victims.

THE total length of railways [illegible] opened in India at the end of March 1887 was [illegible]3,602 miles as against 12,190 miles for the corresponding period of 1886, and the number of passengers carried, 1,697 per mile as compared with 1,640. The number of accidents to trains, [illegible] rolling stock, and permanent way shows an increase of 38, the increase being upon the Southern Mahratta, North-Western, Dakka, and Madras lines, this being chiefly due to trains running over cattle on the lines. In accidents to trains 47 passengers were injured, but none appear to have been killed, while among the servants of the Company four were killed and six injured. No fewer than 28 passengers and two guards were injured on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in a collision on the 11th of March last between a passenger train and an empty special train, and on the same day another collision took place only a few miles off on the same line between two goods trains, in which one driver was killed, and the rolling stock damaged to the extent of Rs. 30,000, owing to the driver of one train disregarding signals. On the East Indian line nine passengers were injured in a collision on the 15th of January between a train, which was turned into a wrong line at Bhagulpur through the carelessness of the pointsman, and the down loop mail which was standing on the down platform. Ten passengers were killed and nine injured by falling between carriages and platforms, or falling when getting into or out of trains, or falling out of carriages, during travelling. Altogether 28 of the servants of the railways or contractors were killed and 107 injured while working in connection with trains, and 41 persons were killed and 17 injured crossing the line at level-crossings or trespassing on the lines. The list is further increased by 13 persons killed and 59 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and no less turn 152 passengers are reported to have met their death while travelling, or at the stations, from causes unconnected with the working of the railways.

THE circumstances of Ayub Khan's escape from Teheran, in the face of a number of inducements to remain there—including a pension from the Indian Government, and the presence of his harem and family in the Shah's capital—taken in conjunction with General Roberts' speech at Simla on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle in which the latter defeated Ayub, and taken in conjunction too with Komaroff's presence at St. Petersburg, undoubtedly indicates, *Vanity Fair* writes "a hot time" at a very early date in Afghanistan. General Roberts is a prudent man, and is likewise a member of the Government of India, and he is about the last person to sound the note of alarm unless danger were really ahead. Professor Vambery must not be too much relied on in his belief that the Shah was in any way responsible for the escape of Ayub from Teheran. The Shah is a perfectly reliable person, and would never countenance any infraction of his word when once given. It is the easiest thing possible to escape from Teheran in any direction whatsoever. As Ayub Khan, or Lord Ayub, will probably again figure prominently in history in the course of no long time, it may be interesting to state that his name, as it is written, is no other than the one we have been accustomed to under the familiar term of Job.

ONE of the results of Mr. Nicholson's activity at Teheran has been that the former easy-going Russian Minister, M. Melnikoff, has been recalled from there, and has been replaced by the more active Prince Dolgorouki, who, it is said, and probably with truth, is immediately responsible for Ayub's journey eastwards.

# TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MILITARY SCANDAL IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

A scandal that has been gathering head in Paris has at last culminated in the arrest of General Capparel for selling decorations.

In addition to the General other arrests have been made, indicating a state of great corruption in the French War Office and high places.

### DHULIP SINGH AND DJEM-EL-UDDIN.

A proclamation, believed to be the joint production of the Maharajah Dhulip Singh and Djem-el-Uddin has been printed here for circulation throughout India, calling on the natives to revolt against the British rule.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain has been enthusiastically received in Ireland.

At a banquet given to the Hon. Gentleman at Belfast yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain, in a powerful speech, urged the right of the Ulster men to make their voice heard on the question of separation from the Union.

### THE MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 12.

The time for receiving applications for space in the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition 1888 has been extended until the end of December 1887.

This is the final extension of time that will be allowed.

### THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. steamer Ravenna, with the English mails of 30th September, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. this evening.

The same Company's steamer Ganges left for Colombo, &c., at 5 p.m. this evening.

### LORD REAY AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, Oct. 12.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Reay, Dr. Irving, and Captains Phayre and Buller, arrived here at 1 p.m. to-day.

On the road from Sangli to Kolhapore his Excellency was met by six different deputations of Sirdars and officials; two miles out he was met by H. H. the Rajah and the Political Agent, who escorted him to the Residency. At 2 o'clock the Raja paid the Governor a State visit, when the Sirdars presented *nazars*; at 3 o'clock the Chiefs of Miraj, Junior, and Ramdrug, paid visits to his Excellency; at 5 o'clock the Rajah received his Excellency in full dress durbar at the new palace. After the usual distribution of *pan sooparee* the Governor visited their Highnesses the Ranees.

The spectacle was spoilt by heavy rain, which was incessant since yesterday.

### LORD CONNEMARA IN COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, Oct. 10.

The Governor arrived at Cochin at 9 o'clock this morning. At 12 he received the Raja at the Residency at Bolghotty; afterwards several Princes of the Cochin family and the Archbishop of Veerapoly. In the afternoon he returned his Highness' visit and was met by Elaya Rajah at Ernakulam landing place, whence he proceeded to the palace where the Rajah received his Excellency. A large number of Europeans were present.

Afterwards the Governor visited the Synagogues of the white and black Jews at native Cochin. Prayers were offered in Hebrew at the three Synagogues for the Queen and the Governor.

A State dinner took place at the Residency in the evening.

Oct. 11.

On Monday night, in responding to a toast at the State dinner, H. E. the Governor said the merit of sanctioning the Perigar project was due as much to others as to himself, notably to the Viceroy, who had the welfare of the Madras Presidency much at heart.

On Tuesday his Excellency visited British Cochin, where he received the Municipal address, and visited several institutions during the day.

Deputations were received from the Cochin Reform Association and Chamber of Commerce. Replying to the Chamber the Governor said the feasibility of the harbour scheme question would be duly considered.

### SIR CHARLES TURNER AND THE *MADRAS TIMES*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

The *Madras Mail* has been permitted to examine the evidence for the authenticity of the representative of the *Madras Times'* interview with Sir Charles Turner, and has no hesitation in saying that it was absolutely conclusive, and the article gives an accurate account of the interview recorded by the reporter, which was afterwards corrected by Mr. Turner himself.

### THE WRECK OF THE EARL OF JERSEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The steamer Coconada from Chittagong brings 15 seamen of the crew of the four masted ship, the Earl of Jersey, wrecked on Norman Point, 35 miles from Chittagong, on the 28th September, on the same shoal on which the Macbeth was wrecked in 1881.

The vessel left Chittagong with a cargo of jute for London on the 27th ult. and went ashore in fine weather, though a strong current was said to prevail.

Fruitless efforts have been made to float her. A thousand bales of jute have been jettisoned There is six feet of water in the hold.

The boats remained by the ship till the tug Mary arrived and towed them to Chittagong on the 3rd.

The Captain afterwards returned with 150 coolies, but has been unable to do anything. The vessel has been abandoned as a total wreck.

## [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this morning

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite left here for Bombay this evening.

Oct. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, which left Bombay on the 23rd September, arrived here on the 10th instant.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 3⅝ |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 7lbs. Shirtings | 5-1 |
| 8½lbs. Do. | 6-0 |
| 40s. Mule Twist | 0-8½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 102¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 101½ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 109¼ |
| Bar Silver | 44 5-16 |

## THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 9.

Badminton and Tennis—Rain and Races—The Grand Stand—A Thunderstorm—Pretty Dresses—Theatricals—Naval Engagements—Box and Cox.

It is a notable fact, I believe, that, however fine the weather may be before the Belgaum week, during that week "the rain it raineth every day" to the intense annoyance of both residents and visitors. Monday began fair enough, and "hope told a flattering tale" that for at least this year the fates in the shape of the weather would be propitious. The Badminton and Tennis matches were got through, the former being won by Belgaum and the latter by visitors. The Theatricals came off with great *eclat*, and although it was only a garrison night, the room was so crowded that several, I believe, had to go back disappointed. Tuesday dawned less promising than Monday, and fears were mingled with hopes to a great extent, for, as the day wore on, huge masses of clouds gathered and the aspect looked threatening in the extreme, but no rain actually fell till about 4 o'clock, just the hour named for the Races to begin.

The Grand Stand I must describe. It is the first of its kind I have ever seen. Picture a grand stand made of jungle wood posts and bamboos tied together with coir rope raised about 12 feet from the ground, and access to which is obtained by means of wooden stairs or steps. The floor, if floor it could be called, was made up of bamboos covered with hay, and on this was laid coir matting that I live to tell the tale is a marvel to me, for I almost expected to go through every moment. There was a kind of parapet all round, made of bamboos covered with Turkey red cloth tied to the posts. No sort of awning overhead to keep off either sun or rain! It is true that in the enclosure tents were pitched for the accommodation of those who preferred ease to seeing the races.

The First Race.—"The Selling Stakes." Rs. 200. A hurdle race for all ponies 13-2. Distance 1 mile over 6 flights. The entries for this race were:—Mr. Pollock's Topsy, Mr. Lennox's Fidget, and Mr. MacGregor's Persia.

Mr. Pollock's pony did not run, so the race lay between the other two, and was easily won by Persia.

The Second Race.—Rs. 150. For all hacks that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 199. Distance ½ mile. Entries:—Mr. Brooke's Springfield, Baba Shab Dayram's Krishna Bai, and Mr. Sheppard's Camel.

Won in a canter by Mr. Brooke's Springfield in 50 seconds, Krishna Bai coming in second.

The Third Race.—"The Kolhapur Cup." Rs. 400. A steeplechase for all horses. About 2 miles. Entries:—Mr. Molesworth's Merlin and Mahadeo Malapa's Khandia.

This was an exciting race. Mr. Molesworth's horse kept ahead splendidly till very nearly the end of the race and then refused a fence which I believe he had always refused during his training. No amount of coaxing could induce him to surmount the difficulty till it was too late to be of any avail, and thus the race was left to Khandia.

Before the next race could begin the sky was obscured by clouds, and all of a sudden a really fearful thunderstorm began. The rain fell in such torrents that there was no chance of going on with the races, and the two events still left on the card had to be postponed till Wednesday afternoon. A general scrimage from the stand to the tents took place, and, as the ground was in a soaking condition in a very little time, the ladies had to take refuge on chairs.

Some very pretty toilettes had been donned by the fair ones of Belgaum and those few from Dharwar, Poona and Bombay, who had come to share in our gaieties. The costume that struck me as being the most attractive of all was of very handsome cream lace. Another rich looking dress was of brown corded silk and coffee lace. A lovely sage-green silk and satin showed to perfection on one of our most popular beauties. Among the less pretentious dresses, a very pretty embroidered white muslin struck me as being particularly suited to its girlish-looking wearer. Most people had come furnished with ulsters and umbrellas, and little, if any, damage was done to the pretty toilettes.

Contrary to the announced hour, the Theatricals did not begin till 9-30 p.m. The humble apologies and confession of *mea culpa* by the general manager went far to make amends. If Monday's performance was crowded, Tuesday's was even more of a bumper house. The receipts must have been handsome. There were about 12 rows of reserved seats and not an unoccupied chair among them. All the "rank and fashion" of Belgaum were present, it being Staff night, besides all the "lesser fry" of the station. The promise of a pleasant entertainment which the programme spoke of was fully redeemed. The performance began with A Comedy in two Acts, "Naval Engagements," by Mr. Charles Dance, the scene being laid at Portsmouth in 1790:—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admiral Kingston | Bde. Surgeon Ferguson. |
| Lieut. Kingston, R.N. | Major Nugent, R.A. |
| Short (Landlord, Nag's Head) | Mr. Vallentin, S.L.I. |
| Dennis (Waiter at Nag's Head) | Mr. Swayne, S.L.I. |
| Mrs. Pontifex | Mrs. Nugent. |
| Miss Mortimer | Mrs. Brooke. |

The comedy, as its name implies, consisted of naval engagements, though not on the sea, and not by the navy. *Terra firma* was the scene of action, and the engagements took place between fair craft, Cupid's arrows being the only weapons used. The plot was well worked out, though the end could be foretold long before the end of the play. The dresses were in perfect keeping with the time, and all the stage arrangements were perfect. The Admiral had fallen in love with a very young girl, Miss Mortimer—quite a "chit of a school girl"—who was willing to marry him, as she said, partly to please "papa" and partly because she had "always said" she would marry an admiral like Nelson, Jervis, and Howe. The Lieutenant, who was the Admiral's son, had become engaged to a lady, Mrs. Pontifex, 15 years older than himself, but who so loved her "Kingston dear" that she was sure their lives would flow with a merry ripple. The Admiral and his son had not met for two years, when chance led them and their fiancees to the same hotel at Portsmouth. Father and son were more like brothers, agreeing perfectly in all matters including the tough subject—matrimony. They had agreed that neither should interfere with the other's choice provided that no great disparity of age should exist between themselves and their chosen partners in life. Having made this compact, the two bold warriors rather quaked at the idea of announcing their *affaires de cœur*, each to the other, and, although anxious to meet after such a long parting and urged to a disclosure by their loved ones, who both declared there was a "mystery" and that they must unearth it, still shirked meeting each other. The parting scene between the Admiral (Dr. Ferguson) and Miss Mortimer (Mrs. Brooke) before he went to meet his son was a perfect bit of acting. The way in which she insisted on his admitting that he was "just a wee bit nervous," and a "wee bit frightened,' was really good, and received the applause it duly merited. When the Admiral discovered that his son was actually located in the same house as himself, he pulled himself together and had himself shown into "Tom's" room Whom should he find there but Tom's fiancee, Mrs. Pontifex, who cleverly fenced aside the question, "who art thou?" and, when the Lieutenant wended his way to his father's apartments, he found them in occupation of a lovely unknown damsel, Miss Mortimer, who recognised him as an old playmate, but did not discover herself or her relationship to the "dear Admiral." Finally father and son did meet, and after much hesitation revealed their respective secrets, and peace between them was destroyed when they came to know that the one had chosen a girl 30 years younger than himself and the other a partner 15 years his senior. The fair ones then arranged to bring matters to a peaceful conclusion by storming each the other's citadel. Now came a curious change over the scene. Mrs. Pontifex so sweetly and so cleverly pleaded Tom's cause with his father that she took captive that veteran's heart, and when Miss Mortimer had as sweetly coaxed Tom to agree to receive her as his *Mater*, he found it easy to accept her himself. The pathetic passages between the two pairs were most "fetching," the older couple certainly being warmer in their actions and expressions than the younger. Finally, though the Admiral and his son would not consent to each other's unions, they and their fiancees agreed to change partners to the entire satisfaction of each. The Admiral quaintly remarking that a "little vessel ought not to be commanded by an Admiral, and at the same time reminding Miss Mortimer of her repeated determination to marry an admiral, she answered back cleverly that all her "admirals had at one time been lieutenants." The last *tableau* was excellent—the Admiral and Mrs. Pontifex clasped in close embrace, the Lieutenant and Miss Mortimer in a similar position, and the landlord and waiter, not to be outdone, hugging each other, as in a vice, with delight at having a huge order for dinner all round.

To criticize amateurs is an invidious task, and to give praise all round is, I think, like "damning with faint praise." Mrs. Nugent's perfect acting was in a small measure spoilt by her low voice. The acoustic properties of the room are by no means good, and the thunder and rain did not tend to lessen difficulties. Mrs. Brooke, on the contrary, spoke out so well, that not a word was lost. She is, as I heard remarked, a born actress. For one so very young, her self-possession was marvellous, and she gives fair promise of great achievements in the future. Dr. Ferguson is, I believe, an old favourite and is a charming actor in all respects. Major Nugent's part was not such a telling one, but he made the very best of it. Mr. Vallentin and Mr. Swayne had very minor parts and acted them well.

The second part of the programme consisted of Sullivan's well-known Operetta, "Box and Cox."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

| | |
|---|---|
| James John Cox.........(A Journeyman Hatter) | Bgde Surgeon Ferguson. |
| John James Box.........(A Journeyman Printer) | Mr. Braithwaite. |
| Sergeant Bouncer...(Late of the Hampshire Yeomanry with military reminiscence) | Mr. Swayne. |

This operetta is so very well known that I need not give a summary of it. I have seen it rendered by professionals, and am free to confess that it was certainly not better done than by the Belgaum Amateurs. Dr. Ferguson is the happy possessor of a remarkably well-trained and good voice. Mr. Braithwaite's voice, though not so well trained, is powerful and mellow to a degree; his "Lullaby Bacon" was splendid. Mr. Swayne, though not so favoured by nature as the other two performers, yet rendered his songs well. His "Rat-a-plan-plan-plan" was rattled out grandly. The mainstay of the piece was Dr. Ferguson's, and long will the memory of this perhaps his last appearance on the stage in Belgaum be cherished by all lovers of song.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have notified that they do not consider it advisable to include "Kumri" amongst the diseases for which compensation can be claimed, but are prepared to treat each case specially on its merits whenever it is proved that a horse has been destroyed owing to its having suffered from the disease, and that the conditions laid down in Article 611, Army Regulations, Volume I, have been fulfilled. With reference to this ruling the Commander-in-Chief has directed that Committees must be assembled, whenever possible, to report on horses suffering from "Kumri."

Major H. H. Kelly, Assistant Commissary-General, Transport, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer, 3rd Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, *vice* Lieutenant Scudamore, appointed Staff Officer to the Director of Transport. Captain Capel-Cure has been transferred in the same capacity to the 3rd Brigade, and ordered to Meiktila to relieve Major Kelly, the latter proceeding to Mandalay. Lieutenant H. G. Thomas, 17th Madras Infantry, succeeds Captain Capel-Cure.

The Government of India have decided that the noxious income-tax is *not* to be levied on Burma gratuities paid in India.

The Governor-General in Council has decided that the 1st April 1888 shall be the date from which the troops in Upper Burma shall be considered as no longer on "foreign field service."

The Bengal Presidency Rifle Meeting will be held this year between the 1st and 10th of December, the centres being Rawulpindi, Mean Meer, Meerut, and Lucknow.

The 12th Royal Lancers leave Bangalore on the 21st instant, by two troop trains, for Bombay *en route* to England. A halt of six hours will be made at Arkonam, Gooty, and Raichore, and three days at Poona, whence the Regiment will proceed immediately to Bombay, and embark on board the troopship Malabar, for Portsmouth. From Portsmouth the Regiment will go on to Colchester.

It has been decided that the examination in Parvatiya, the language of the Gurkhas, shall be a purely colloquial one, as in the case of Somali, and that the reward for passing in the language will be, as in the case of the Somali language, Rs. 360. The test applied will be a thorough one, and the examination shall be held at the head-quarters of any of the Gurkha regiments.

The Bengal Presidency Volunteers are still without a head-quarters, and likely to remain so. The site offered by the Government of Bengal in front of the High Court and bordering the river, is held by many Volunteers to be unsuitable, owing to the distance from the centres of the city from which the bulk of the Volunteers is drawn.

The undermentioned troops are expected to arrive at Bombay on the 20th instant in the troopship Malabar:—

| | Officers. | Men. | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-1 Welsh Division, R. A. | 4 | 98 | Rurki. |
| 4-1 Eastern Division, R. A., | 4 | 97 | do. |
| 2-1 London Division, R. A., | 5 | 98 | Umballa. |
| 4-1 South Irish Division, R. A. | 5 | 97 | Karachi. |
| 7-1 Scottish Division, R. A., | 5 | 98 | Jhansi. |
| 8-1 Do. do. do. | 3 | 91 | Delhi. |

Details.

| | Men. | Station. |
|---|---|---|
| D-A, R. H. A. | 26 | Sialkot. |
| F-A, R. H. A. | 26 | Meerut. |
| G-A, R. H. A. | 17 | Umballa. |
| L-A, R. H. A. | 34 | Meerut. |
| K-B, R. H. A. | 43 | Pindi. |
| N-B, R. H. A. | 19 | Do. |
| B-1, R. A. | 36 | Mooltan. |
| K-3, R. A. | 34 | Mian Mir. |
| O-4, R. A. | 32 | Do. |
| L-3, R. A. | 37 | Meerut. |
| L-4, R. A. | 24 | Ferozepore. |
| 7-1 Northern, R. A. | 26 | Jutogh. |
| N-3, R. A. | 28 | Pindi. |
| J-2, R. A. | 22 | Campbellpore. |
| K-2, R. A. | 32 | Jullunder. |
| M-3, R. A. | 21 | Peshawar. |

Owing to the formation of five additional Native Infantry regiments and to meet the requirements of the Quetta District, the Government of India have sanctioned an increase of 12 Hospital Assistants for the Bengal Presidency, to have effect from the 1st April 1888.

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Dinner-jackets without caudal appendages, so familiar in India, have for some years been worn in English country houses when the family are *en famille*; but *Vanity Fair* hears that the Prince of Wales appeared in one at Homburg at a ball given by an American. Is this, it is asked, the first move towards the disappearance of the unsightly tail coat, which has too long been the only acknowledged style of evening dress?

A "society" paper writes:—"If a report which comes from India is to be credited, her Majesty is engaged in the study of Hindustani, and has already acquired sufficient progress to be able to give orders in their own language to the two native domestics who have lately joined the Royal household. The Duke of Connaught, as becomes the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency Army, speaks Hindustani with facility; and his wife, during her comparatively short stay in the country, has learnt more of the vernacular speech than many *burra mem sahibs* who have lived in India for years.

A man giving the name of Geissler has been apprehended in Cahors on suspicion of being Pranzini's accomplice. The real companion, and perhaps the accomplice, of the murderer of the Rue Montaigne lives (writes the *Chronicle* correspondent) in Paris, and is well-known. As he is of a highly respectable family, and there exists no proof against him, great influences have been brought to bear upon the authorities, and his name has not been made public. Pranzini was once asked whether he knew him. After a moment's hesitation he seemed to swallow the words he might have been about to utter, and said "No," with artificial emphasis. A priest told me yesterday that the Paris clergy are being perpetually pestered by individuals, who say that they were accessory to Pranzini's crime. They know that professional secrecy binds a priest, and they invariably ask for a sum of money to leave the country.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

## DURBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10.

On Saturday evening, a gorgeous spectacle was witnessed at the Shahbagh, the residence of our popular Judge, Mr. Aston. The place was beautifully illuminated and decorated with greenery. A dinner was given to the European ladies and gentlemen, and when that function was over, Mrs. Aston led the native ladies from behind the screened saloons to the central hall, where they were introduced to the European ladies assembled there. In a pavilion on the terrace, in the rear of the palace, a durbar was held to present a sanad to Mr. Dalatrai Sampatrai, late Sub-Judge of Kaira, conferring upon him the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction. The durbar was largely attended by the military and civil officials of the station, both European and native, and representative citizens. Prominent among them were Col. James, Commanding the station; Mr. Gibb, Acting Collector; Major Hughe, R.A.; Captain Babington Peile, Captain Pogson, Mr. Adams, Lt. Edwards, Mr MacAfie, Mr. Bourne and Mr. Major. Among the native gentlemen were Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.; Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E.; Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangirji, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Barjorjee Edalji Modi M.A., LL.B.; Khan Bahadur Nowroji D. Khandalawala, B.A., LL.B. Phiroz H. Dastur, M.A.; Mr. Jamsetji A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B.; Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai, C.I.E.; Seths Jesingbhai Hathising, Sarabhai Maganbhai, Professor Abaji Vishnu Kathwate, B.A.; Khan Saheb Musa Mia, the Kazi Saheb of Ahmedabad, Mr. Nanamia Dhatiwala, Rao Saheb Nurbheram Rughnathdas, the Government Pleader; Mr. A. K. Sethna, Barrister-at-Law; Khan Bahadur Khersetji Pestanji Lalkaka, and many other leading members of the mercantile community of Ahmedabad, Government officials, vakils and pensioners.

The assembly was entertained with native music up to 9-30, when Mr. Aston entered the durbar pavilion, accompanied by his European guests. The native ladies were at the same time provided with seats in a separate part of the terrace at some distance from the pavilion whence they could see without being themselves seen.

Mr. Aston, after recounting the faithful services of Mr. Dalatrai Sampatrai in the various grades of the public service from a clerk to Second Class Sub-Judge at different places in the province of Guzerat, handed over the sanad to him on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He said:—

Mr. Dalatrai Sampatrai Munshi, in whose honour we meet here this evening, entered the service of Government in 1848 as Shroff in the Surat Adalut. After some years' service in the Judicial Department in a subordinate capacity, he was appointed Munsif at Surat in 1862. He then rose through the various grades of the same department, serving as Subordinate Judge at Balsar, Dholka, Danduka, Kaira and other stations in the province of Guzerat, until (in 1882) he acted as First Class Subordinate Judge, and thus attained to the foremost rank in his profession. (Applause.) Looking back at the opinions left on record by such well-known officers as Mr. Kinloch Forbes, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Down and Mr. Warden, it must be as gratifying to Mr. Dalatrai Sampatrai to remember as it is to me to observe that the Rao Bahadur has from the beginning of a long and meritorious career to its honourable close won the repeated acknowledgments of his official superiors as to the industry, integrity and loyalty with which he has performed his duties. (Applause.) Rao Bahadur Dalatrai Sampatrai—it is my pleasing duty to convey to you this sanad in which H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General confers upon you as a personal distinction the title of Rao Bahadur which you are entitled to look upon as a special recognition of your services as a valued servant of Government whom you have served for nearly forty years with integrity, ability and loyalty. (Cheers.)

The recollection of past services zealously and honourably performed may well reconcile you to your retirement from active employment. But Rao Bahadur, I take this opportunity to impress upon you and upon others who, like you, retire on well earned pensions, that such retirement ought not to be the end of your career of public usefulness. We are constantly reminded that we are living in an age of general upheaval of old ideas, methods and systems, when the old order is changing, giving place to new. Therefore you, who take your pension after long years of meritorious service under Government, and have gained in these years a wealth of practical experience, ought to turn that experience to account for the benefit of your fellow countrymen. (Cheers and applause.) A sense of public duty requires that men of ripe experience should not idly watch the course of events, but should make their opinions heard and their influence felt in the graver questions of public moment which engage attention. What is required is not the ill-digested knowledge which darkens counsel, but temperate criticism from men of wide and matured experience in public affairs. (Applause.) With such experience you ought to be well qualified to criticise to some purpose, not only the aims kept in view by the statesmen and legislators to whom is committed the Government of this country, but also the methods by which it is sought to attain those ends, and thus you will help to shape the course of events instead of only idly watching them.

I may venture the opinion that European officials in this country labour under a disadvantage in so far as many of them at the outset of their official careers find certain aims of policy and methods of administration settled before they begin to set to work. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that it is a tendency of the official to get accustomed to work in certain fixed grooves and to accept in an unquestioning spirit whatever is as right. (Laughter.) But many of you are acquainted with pre-existing forms and methods and system of administration out of which the present systems have more or less grown, some really ancient, but all archaic to the generations of European officials who follow each other in faster succession. You perhaps are wedded to old ideas, we perhaps are wedded to new; but the ship of state propelled by engines of European manufacture needs ballast, and that ballast you are able to supply. (Loud applause.)

I will mention two instances of matters of importance, to which public attention properly directed would probably bear immediate fruit. There is the question of the unfortunate prevalence in courts of justice of wilful and unblushing perjury which is likely, if unchecked, to bring underserved discredit on the courts, because for one person who seeks to gain his end by subornation of perjury there must be hundreds who believe with dread that the courts in which so much power is vested over life and liberty can be deceived by such means. (Loud cheers and applause.) Is it possible to diminish the leprous disease which attacks the administration of justice by increased activity in prosecuting the offenders unless the members of the legal profession will also render cordial aid by resolutely refusing to press upon the consideration of the courts any evidence which they have reason to disbelieve themselves? (Applause.) If any think that the members of a learned and honourable profession became mere mouthpieces of the client who retains their services and became divested of any discretion as advocates in the cause they represent, I would remind them of the memorable incident, when at the Middle Temple a barrister, who afterwards rose to be Lord Chief Justice of England, explained, amid the ringing plaudits of members of his own profession, in answer to Lord Brougham's dictum that an advocate should fight for his client regardless of consequences, "Yes, but he should fight with the weapons of a soldier and not with the dagger of an assassin." (Applause.) Then there is the question—a burning one to every peasant in this province—whether any principle of law or equity requires that the Hindu Ryot, who is prevented by the exclusiveness of caste systems from supporting himself and family by any profession except that of agriculture, should be gradually and surely expropriated when a simple amendment of Civil Procedure Code, without altering the substantive law of the land, would render his crops only liable for ancestral debt and secure to honest agricultural debtors at any moment, to be crippled by the vicissitudes of uncertain seasons, the agricultural holdings which have descended to them from their ancestors with those debts, and upon which they depend for their means of livelihood. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Aston's speech was translated into Gujarati by Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai, Clerk of the District Court, for the benefit of those who did not understand the English language.

Mr. Dalatrai Sampatrai, in receiving the sanad, said that he had simply done his duty to God, to the state, to himself and to the people. (Applause.) His was an extraordinary case, he continued, inasmuch as in spite of his not possessing a fair knowledge of English he had been appointed for a short period a First Class Sub-Judge, and was honoured with a title higher than the one which an officer of his rank deserved by virtue of the rules of the Public Service. (Cheers.) It was, he said, a fortunate coincidence, and consequently a matter for the utmost gratification to him, that he had the fortune to receive the sanad that night at the hands of the same officer who had as Under-Secretary to Government signed the Resolution appointing him to act as a First Class Sub-Judge. (Applause.) He expressed his sincere thanks to the benign Government for the honour done to him and wished a continuance of the British Raj over the people of India. (Cheers.) He concluded by saying that he would do his best to follow the advice given by the worthy President in his valuable speech, and expressed his extreme regret at the absence of Mr. Jacob, owing to his illness.

R. B. Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I., then addressed the assembly. He supported Mr. Aston's views, and stated that reforms in the directions indicated by him were very much needed. (Cheers.) He thanked the President for the social gathering of the evening and said that such comminglings of the races were very interesting and useful, and hoped that they would be more frequent in the future. (Cheers.)

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., said he would urge his countrymen to take to heart the precious words of advice that have fallen from the lips of the worthy Chairman in commenting on the two questions touched upon by him. He added that by his honesty the Rao Bahadur had led the way to a purification of the Subordinate Judicial Service at Surat, which was very rotten twenty-five years ago, and he took that opportunity of expressing to his friend the Rao Bahadur the gratitude he lay under for his having courageously espoused his cause when the speaker was excommunicated from his caste for crossing the sea to pass over to the land of their rulers. (Loud applause.)

The well known poet of Guzerat, Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai, C.I.E., also addressed the meeting, expressing his gratification at seeing worthy servants of Government thus rewarded. (Cheers.)

The ceremonies of the Durbar being over, Mr. Aston placed a garland round the neck of the Rao Bahadur (the latter also placing one round the neck of the President). He did a similar honour to R. B. Bechardas as a representative of the native community; to R. B. Ranchodlal as President of the local Municipality; to R. B. Mahipatram as a representative of religious reform in Guzerat; and to Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai as a representative of vernacular literature. To the gentlemen present *pan supari* bouquets, attar, &c., were distributed.

The party then adjourned to the brilliantly lighted saloons, where Mr. and Mrs. Aston entertained them at a conversazione, and introduced the Rao Bahadur to the European ladies present. The native ladies and gentlemen, who were invited to this pleasant social gathering, were much pleased with the attention showed them by Mr. and Mrs. Aston. All the guests were provided with refreshments, due attention being paid by Mr. and Mrs. Aston to the religious prejudices of even the most orthodox of the natives. The Durbar was a great success.

## THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The Poona season is over. A few rather spiritless dinner parties still take place, at which champagne, having been poured out like water for some months past, is despised, and guests ask for whiskey-pegs and *vin ordinaire*, as somewhat more *recherché*. We have passed "from gay to grave, from lively to severe" and have finished up the season with pleasures and engagements decidedly utilitarian in their character. The greatest event of the past week was the formal opening of the Reay Paper Mills at Mundhwa, a few miles out of Poona. By the enterprise, influence and capital of the Puddumjis, one of the oldest, richest, and most intellectual Parsee families in this part of India, the Reay Mills have been started, though of course the shares, amounting to six lacs, belong to a company. A large and representative assembly witnessed the monster engine set in motion by Lady Reay, who used a beautiful silver handled key. The gubernatorial party and visitors were shewn the different portions of machinery transforming rags in solution into sheets of excellent white paper, and they then returned to the tent, where his Excellency the Governor made an eloquent speech, full of instructive points, the most striking perhaps being that men who exert themselves in the establishment of a great industrial enterprize labour for the prosperity of their country, and not merely or chiefly to fill their own coffers. This philanthropic view should tend to make other capitalists follow the example of the Puddumji family. The mill already employs seven hundred hands, and may therefore be regarded as a great technical school, especially when his Excellency's words he remembered that all manufacture is nothing but "science brought into practice." Another point in his Excellency's speech that the educated youth of this country would do well to thoroughly digest was that manufacturers are no longer looked upon as beings of an inferior type to scholars. "To be a finished scholar," his Excellency said, "is comparatively easy—to be a successful manager of undertakings like these, you want a diversity of talents, a quickness of perception, strategical faculties, such as secure success in military and naval operations." It is to be hoped that Young India may in time be led to see that they may serve themselves and their country more effectually in other ways than by entering Government Service or the "professions."

An interesting and sucessful party was given by Mr. Gungaram Bhao Mhuskey a few evenings ago. Mr. Mhuskey is a member of the newly formed branch of the National Indian Association, which has for one of its objects the promotion of social intercourse between natives and Europeans, and the party was given under the auspices of the society, though from Mr. Mhuskey's private purse. Invitations were issued to friends of various castes and creeds, including a fair number of European ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay were present and passed two hours or more, apparently very pleasantly, in conversing with Mr. and Mrs. Mhuskey and their guests. The house was illuminated—the entrance was carpeted with scarlet, and a band played without. Indeed every effort had been made to do honour to the guests: the intense heat of the evening was the only drawback. It has often been said that no real friendliness can exist between the nations, until native gentlemen consent to come abroad accompanied by their wives; on this occasion Brahmin and Parsee gentlemen might have been seen casting out all recollection of caste prejudice, and discussing the cakes and light refreshments with their English friends. Such a party marks very decided progress—from a European point of view at any rate!

Another interesting party met on Thursday last at Hirabagh, the invitations having been issued by the members of the Arya Mahila Samaj, a Society formed five years ago by the Pundita Ramabai, who is now in America, whither she intends shortly to return to her native country for the purpose of opening a home for high caste Hindu widows. She has published in America a well-written book setting forth the hardships of her countrywomen, a book that will assuredly enlist the sympathy of many Anglo-Indians in the work of ameliorating the condition of Indian women. The Arya Mahila Samaj is a Ladies' Society. They meet at stated intervals, read papers, and discuss social and other matters. The members interest themselves in female education and visit the Native Girls' High School and Boarding House from time to time, illustrating the teaching of Pundita Ramabai, viz, that women must themselves work for the improvement and emancipation of their sex. On the occasion of the last meeting, a number of European as well as native ladies had been invited. Mrs. Ranade, with courtesy and ease, performed the duties of hostess. She invited Lady Reay, who was so kind as to be present, to become President for the time being, and the request was graciously acceded to. A paper was then read by Mrs. Ranade in Marathi, and one in English by Mrs. Bhadvade, also a vote of thanks to Lady Reay in English by Mrs. Mulkar, all three speakers being Brahmin ladies. The girls of the High School sang some Sanscrit *shlokes* and other songs very prettily, and the party then partook of light refreshments together, enjoying the pretty view across the Parvati Lake from the verandah of Hirabagh, and separated after the distribution of flowers and otto of roses. The scene must have brought to the minds of many our Laureate's words in the mouth of the Princess Ida.

> "Lose Convention, O Lift your natures up
> Embrace our aims; work out your freedom. Girls,
> Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
> Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
> The sins of emptiness, gossip and spite
> And slander, die. Better not to be at all
> Than not be noble.

The other interesting events of the week have been the exhibition and prize giving days of Mrs Sorabji's School, also at St. Mary's. On each of these occasions his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presided, distributed the prizes, and spoke with sympathy and eloquence of the aims and excellences of the Schools, showing approval of popular education as is the wont of the Royal Family. Mrs Sorabji has lately returned from England, where she collected twenty thousand rupees towards the erection of suitable buildings for her valuable school.

The Governor leaves Poona to visit Sangli and certain native States in the South on Monday the 10th, and will reach Mahableshwur about the 15th. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has already started on his tour of inspection. The District people are betaking themselves to tents, and Government officials to the Hills, so that Poona looks deserted, as indeed it deserves to be, for hot easterly winds laden with dust, burning sunshine, and oppressive heat, have taken the place of the delightful English spring-like weather of the season.

## THE MITCHELSTOWN AFFRAY.

### MR. HARRINGTON, M. P., AND THE POLICE.

The inquiry touching the death of the men who were shot by the police in the Mitchelstown affray, on September 9th, had not been concluded when the mails left England, it having been adjourned on the 21st to the 28th. On September 16th, Sergeant Conderan, the police reporter, was called. Mr. Harrington, in cross-examination, endeavoured to ellicit from the witness the private instructions that had been given to the constabulary.

DID THE POLICE OBEY ORDERS?

Mr. Harrington:—Was there there anything in them about "Don't hesitate to shoot?"

Mr. Morphy: I object to this altogether.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Harrington, witness stated that he always got an instruction, which was called a "route," when he was going to report a meeting.

Mr. Morphy said he admitted that there were instructions which were privileged and should not be inquired into.

Mr. Harrington cross-examined the witness very sharply with a view to make him contradict himself on the question whether or not he had seen any other instructions than the routes. Witness corrected himself in one particular, and said that the instruction one month ago was one of the routes, and he made a mistake in using the expression that he had seen the instructions for the first time. After a lengthened comment from Mr. Harrington,

Mr. Morphy said, I object to these speeches that Mr. Harrington indulges in after nearly every question.

Mr. Harrington: I will continue the course I am pursuing.

Mr. Morphy: Well, if you are allowed to do what you like I had better sit down.

ABSOLUTE PERJURY—VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

Witness, replying to futher questions, said he became separated from his police escort, because he thought when they were pursued and stoned he would be safe among the crowd than with them. Being asked what his answer was, witness said it was that he thought if he had been among the stone-throwing crowd he might have been struck by any strange policeman who did not know him.

Mr. Harrington: Did you say "stone-throwing crowd" before?—I believe I did.

Mr. Harrington: You are committing absolute perjury.

Witness: I deny it, Sir. I have answered to the best of my belief.

Mr. Morphy (to the Coroner): With great respect, Sir, I wish you to express your opinion on such language as Mr. Harrington has used. I hope this violent language will be reported.

Mr. Harrington: I hope what I say will be reported and spread far and wide. I never said anything that I am more amply justified in saying.

Witness repeated that he had answered to the best of his belief, and that he had meant in the first instance to say "stone-throwing crowd."

A GOVERNMENT SHORTHAND WRITER.

On September 17, a Government shorthand writer appeared in court. Mr Harrington protested with much warmth against his presence as an insult to the Court, and as intended to intimidate the jury and witnesses. The Coroner said it was an open court, and the person in question might remain as long as no attempt at intimidation was made.

Mr. Harrington said it was a gross piece of misconduct if the shorthand writer was sent there for the purpose of intimidating the witnesses, and it should not be tolerated by the Coroner for one moment.

The Coroner: If I saw any semblance of obstruction or interference I would not permit it.

Mr. Harrington: I will retire from this case if he does not tell on whose behalf he appears before you.

Mr. Morphy: I take the responsibility of having this gentleman here.

A juror: Is there any guarantee that the jurors will not be prosecuted for any observations they may make here? (A laugh.)

Mr. Harrington said this was done simply for the purpose of intimidating the jury.

The Coroner told the jury no one could interfere with them.

The jurors: These notes may be used against us, Mr. Coroner.

The Coroner: Let them; my notes are the official notes of the inquiry.

Another juror: This man is in a position to hear what we are saying privately here. (The shorthand writer was sitting alongside them.)

The Coroner then directed the shorthand writer to sit in another part of the Court, and evidence was resumed.

Mr. Ennis, a member of the staff of the *Freeman's Journal*, gave an account of the fight between the police and the people in the square, which did not materially differ from that given by the police, but he stated it as his opinion that the attack was made by the police, and was most wanton and unprovoked. He also represented Mr. Condon's action and cry of "Keep firm!" as intended to allay a riot rather than to induce resistance to the police. A medical man having given evidence as to the severe injuries received by the police, Sergeant William Kirwan deposed that he fired a charge of buckshot into the crowd which was stoning his party up to the doors of the barracks. In all his twenty-three years' experience in the force he had never considered his life more in danger than at that moment. After he fired the crowd fell back, but as soon as he was in the barracks the stone-throwing began again.

COUNSEL'S PLEASANTRIES.

Sergeant Kirwan was again examined on Sep. 19. In his cross-examination Mr. Harrington directed himself to ascertain the part of Ireland to which the witness belonged. He said he came from Queen's County. From what part of it? demanded Mr. Harrington. Mr. Morphy objected to this question.

Mr. Harrington said he should persist in getting an answer.

Mr. Morphy: We know what the object of this is.

Mr. Harrington: If you do, I do not mind telling you it is to let people know the locality of a murderer.

Mr. Morphy: For the purpose of having his family held up to be murdered.

Mr. Harrington: It is not so. It is a lie to make such an insinuation against me—a gross lie.

The Coroner said that if he had for one moment the slightest idea that was counsel's object—an object which he would not attribute to any counsel—he would not permit it.

Mr. Morphy: Well, Sir, if we are to shut our eyes to what has occurred in this country for the last seven years of course it is all right.

Mr. Harrington: We know what has occurred—people shot down mercilessly.

Mr. Morphy: I quite agree with you. A great many people mercilessly shot down from behind ditches.

Mr. Harrington: Yes, behind ditches. If that is the course of your instructions it is very worthy of the occasion. Behind the shelter of iron shutters is not murderous firing at all, I suppose.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. HARRINGTON'S LANGUAGE.

The next witness examined was Constable Gavin, of Ballincorig, Cork. Cross-examined by Mr. Harrington as to the direction in which he had fired from the barracks, he said he fired to the left, not towards the square.

On your oath, Sir, did you or did you not fire in the direction where you men were murdered?—I did not. I did not fire towards the square.

Mr. Morphy again protested against this language of Mr. Harrington. It is most improper. He added: I ask the Coroner now to check him once and for all.

The Coroner (to witness): Do you know where the dead bodies were found?

Mr. Harrington: Oh! I will call them the bodies of the murdered men.

Witness.—I saw one body brought from the square.

Did you see the other crosses made where the other men were murdered?—No, I did not.

Ah! I suppose you were afraid to look at them?—Why should I be afraid?

Mr. Harrington: Because if you murdered me you might; but of course you all fired to the left, not one of you to the right at all.

Witness: I am a perjurer, I suppose, according to you?

Mr. Harrington: If you were not a perjurer before you came into court you are the most remarkable policeman I ever met.

Mr. Morphy again demanded a ruling from the Coroner against the constant use of violent language by Mr. Harrington. It was grossly improper and should not be allowed for one instant.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

Mr. Harrington: Where do you belong to?—Witness: I do not know that I will answer you that question—the Land League—the National League is too strong.

Mr. Harrington: Now, Sir, you will answer that question.—Witness: Unless the Coroner makes me I won't.

Mr. Morphy: Let the Coroner now commit him if he does not answer.

The Coroner: Is it a thing for me? Really the witness is coming up here to give evidence.

Mr. Harrington: He has submitted himself here to give evidence, and I am entitled to follow him as I think fit.—Witness: There are certain circumstance under which I do not like to answer that question.

The Coroner. What are the circumstances?

Mr. Harrington: Were you told not to say it?—Witness. I am not ashamed to say where I am from, but I have other reasons for it.

The Coroner. You submitted yourself to examination, and are examined here as a justification for your action on that occasion. It is for counsel to say the course of examination he will pursue. I do not think I can admit your reason that because the Land League is in existence you do not care to answer, because you have sufficient protection—at least I am supposed to presume that you have sufficient protection afforded by authorities to protect you against any Land League.

Mr. Morphy. I respectfully submit that while the consequences may not be much to him they may be most disastrous to those very near and dear to him, and who have no connexion whatever with this case. None of us can shut our eyes to what has occurred, and it is very hard to render the representatives and friends of that man liable to be punished for the act of that man

Mr. Harrington: So far as the imputation is concerned I treat it with contempt.

Mr. Morphy. I made no imputation.

Mr. Harrington. I know the relatives of men that you have scourged with rackrents in Kerry—do not try that sort of game with me, Mr. Morphy.

The Coroner: I do not think that there are any legal grounds to support the contention against answering the question.

Mr. Harrington.—There is always a conspiracy to prevent the name of a constable being known who fired a shot.

Mr. Morphy.—Constables here may be able to protect themselves but others in another part of the country cannot so well protect themselves.

The Coroner.—Do you mean to say that the law is not sufficiently strong to protect everybody?

Mr. Morphy.—I am sorry to say it is not.

The coroner said he did not see what objection there was to answer the question. He directed an answer to be given, and in the end the witness said he came from Tipperary, remarking that if the coroner did not protect him he had better protect himself.

KILLING NO MURDER?

The inquest was continued on the 20th, when Constable Michael Doran, one of the party who fired from the barrack, corroborated previous police witnesses as to the orders given for the protection of the barrack. He said he believed his third shot took effect, for he saw a man fall in the square. He refused to say whether he had any doubt in his mind that it was he who shot Lonergan. Inspector Irwin directed the firing from the barrack windows.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrington.—Are you at present incapacitated from duty and on the doctor's list?—I am

Is this a proper description of your injuries—"wound on forehead and thumb"?—I had a wound on the face and thumb.

Mr. Harrington.—Stand up and show the jury the wound on your face. Witness refused; he said there was no mark on it now to show.

Mr. Harrington.—Come, sir, stand up. (A voice in the body of the court.—"Bravo Tim," and a cry of "Hear, hear.")

The coroner (addressing the crowd of people in the body of the hall).—This is most disrespectful to counsel, and it is equally disrespectful to the Court.

Mr. Harrington (shouting to witness).—Stand up and show the jury the wound on your face. Witness (still sitting)—I cannot say there is a wound on my face now.

Mr. Harrington (shouting).—Stand up; I want the jury to see the remarkable wound on your nice face. (Witness at length stood up.)

Mr. Harrington.—Was there a mark on your face on last Friday week?—There was.

Was it bleeding?—Yes, but it was not bleeding much.

How long did the mark remain on your face?—About four days.

Did the injury to your thumb prevent your firing your rifle?—No.

And murdering?—No answer.

Counsel repeated the question twice, but witness did not answer.

Mr. Morphy.—Do not answer it.

Mr. Harrington.—He will.

Mr. Morphy.—I submit that it is grossly improper.

Mr. Harrington.—I have told you a hundred times how much I value your opinion.

The Coroner.—It is quite obvious that this witness is in such a position that he can claim the privilege of the Court from such a question. He admitted having fired and seen a man fall, and I think counsel should not press the question. Whether it was murder or not is a question for the jury.

AN ENGLISH LADY'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Mander, of Wolverhampton, one of the party of English ladies and gentlemen present in Mitchelstown on the day of the affray, was then examined. Replying to Mr. Harrington, she said that she was horrified at the high-handed conduct of the police, and that she believed that if they had not exceeded their duty in such an unwarrantable manner the meeting would have passed off in perfect order. Evidently the police were bent on irritating the people and provoking a riot by using their batons so savagely. The first stone she saw thrown was thrown a moment or two after the police charged with their batons.

"RUFFIAN, VILLAIN, SCOUNDREL, MURDERER."

Sergeant Ryder, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was next called to give evidence. In the course of his examination he pointed out one of the jurors as a man who, on the day before the riot, had told him the police would get enough to do on the following day. After an altercation on this point, Mr. Harrington proceeded to cross-examine the witness in this style:—

Did you not try to commit murder that day?—I did not.

Mr. Harrington.—Listen to me, you villain.

Witness turned round sharply and was about to reply.

Mr. Harrington.—Don't dare to approach me.

Witness.—Don't dare to approach you, Sir; I am as respectable a man as you, Sir. Ask me an honest question and I will answer you. (Turning to the Coroner) I call upon the Coroner to protect me.

As the witness appeared somewhat excited owing to the violent way he had been addressed by counsel, District-Inspector Irwin, who was in charge of the court, beckoned to him to be quiet.

Mr. Harrington said it would be much better if counsel for the police would endeavour to check the misconduct of this ruffian instead of encouraging it.

Mr. Morphy indignantly denied that he was encouraging any misconduct; the witness was perfectly right in resenting such language.

Mr. Harrington (to witness).—You scoundrel hold your tongue. He added,—These police, after murdering people, come into court and try to frighten counsel, while their officers are sitting in court listening and countenancing this conduct. It is too much for a man to examine one of those gentlemen. I suppose I will be the next who will get a pot shot.

To witness.—Did you try to kill anybody that day?—I did, of course, when I fired at them.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN COUNSEL AND WITNESS.

Counsel pressed witness very closely as to the examination of the pouches of the men in the barracks. He told witness that he had better answer straight out at once, for if he kept on evading the question he would soon be tired of counsel.

Witness.—Indeed, I won't be tired of you. You will be tired of me sooner, you will find.

Mr. Harrington (imitating the Cork accent of the witness).—Ah, yes, I will be tired of you soon.

Witness turned to the Coroner and said, I will answer him if he does not bully me. He is using this language to me, and if I had him out of this he would not use it to me.

Mr. Harrington (shouting to the Coroner).—Take down that speech of this villain.

Witness (excitedly).—I am not a villain.

Mr. Morphy.—I hope some one will take down the terms of abuse which have been applied to the witness, he has been called a villain, a ruffian, and a scoundrel.

Mr. Harrington.—You have got your Government reporter here; let him make all he can of it.

Mr. Morphy.—I call upon the Coroner to take a note of the language that Mr. Harrington has indulged in.

Mr. Harrington.—I will indulge in that language in any Court I like, and I will not be bullied from it.

The Coroner endeavoured to explain to witness why it was that counsel addressed him in such a manner.

Witness.—I know my duty, Sir.

Mr. Harrington (to the Coroner).—Put down that language that the witness used towards me, Mr. Coroner.

The Coroner signified assent.

Mr. Morphy.—Then will you also take down the terms "scoundrel" and "villain" addressed to the witness in the chair?

Mr. Harrington.—They were not used till afterwards

Mr. Morphy.—I beg your parbon, they were first addressed to the witness before he said anything.

Mr. Harrington.—His conduct has amply justified the words, and you will hear harder applied to him before I have done with him.

The Coroner.—At the same time, in every Court of Justice—

Mr. Harrington.—I know these men have been sent in here to bully me, and they are instructed to give me all the cheek they can.

The Coroner.—Counsel have very extensive privileges, and these privileges no member of the Bar will allow to be lightly interfered with. I do not like myself to suggest anything, but it would be better if such expressions were avoided; at the same time, they would not be an excuse for witness using what might be contemptuous language in Court.

Mr. Harrington.—It amounts to language of murder and intimidation; if it were used under the Crimes Act by me outside this Court this boy would have a handsome prosecution against me.

The Coroner again endeavoured to explain away the language that had been used.

Mr. Harrington.—It is an expression for which, only that I have a respect for myself, I would begin to kick him where he is. (Applause in the body of the Court.)

For the moment there was considerable excitement among the crowd in the body of the hall, and a slight movement was made towards the table where counsel sat. The presence of a considerable body of police in Court, however, insured order.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

At the inquest on Sept. 21, Mr. Harrington complained to the coroner and the jury that a Dublin newspaper published an article which contained a passage declaring that the police would have been justified in making Mr. Harrington acquainted with the peculiarities of a horsepond. This, Mr. Harrington declared, was an incitement to the police to further violence, and even to murder him. Mr. Morphy, while not justifying the comment, declared Mr. Harrington's language the previous evening, in calling Sergeant Ryder a murderer and a villain, justified such comments. He declared that such language was never uttered without reproof in any court in the civilised world. Mr. Harrington retorted that he should continue to characterise the affair as murder, and as to the terms "villain" and "scoundrel," the witness was sent there to give him impertinence, and to intimidate him. The coroner deprecated the language of retort by witnesses, and defended Mr. Harrington's attitude.

POLICE FIRED WITH THE INTENTION OF KILLING.

Sergeant Ryder was recalled and further examined by Mr. Harrington:

Did the police kill any people?—I believe they did. I heard so.

Did you try to kill anybody?—I did.

Did you know whether or not the person you injured was innocent?—I should be a prophet to know any innocent person in a crowd.

How far away from the barracks were the people you fired at?—To the best of my belief, about 20 or 25 yards.

What did you fire with?—With ball.

Did you hit any one?—I do not know.

Did you not fire at a particular person?—I did.

Did he fall?—No. I did not see him.

Had you buckshot in your pouch when you fired?—I had; but I did not know whether it was ball or buckshot I fired till afterwards.

Did you fire a second ball on the crowd?—I did.

Did that kill anyone?—I do not know.

Would you be sorry to hear that no one was killed there?—I would be sorry to hear that anyone was killed or injured.

Mr. Harrington.—Although you say you tried to kill? Which did you intend to fire, buckshot or ball?—I intended to fire buckshot.

Is there any instruction about it? What does the circular say?—It says, "When you are ordered to fire buckshot do so."

The Coroner.—I think that is rather unnecessary. (A laugh.)

MR. HARRINGTON'S THREAT TO KICK A WITNESS.

The cross-examination having concluded,

Mr. Morphy said he had a question to ask.

Mr. Harrington.—Does it arise out of the cross-examination?

Mr. Morphy.—It arises out of what you said yesterday. To witness.—Tell exactly what were the words addressed to you by Mr. Harrington yesterday when you made a statement that he got taken down on the coroner's notes.

Mr. Harrington objected.

Mr. Morphy said that should be taken down also when the expression witness used in consequence of the language was taken down.

Witness.—He called me a "murderer," a "scoundrel," and he stated that he would kick me off the chair.

Mr. Harrington (to witness).—I call you a liar, in addition to "scoundrel" and "murderer," when you make such a statement. I told you that you made the effort to hit me and used the particular expression which is the subject of comment, and it can be borne out by others. Only for the respect I have for myself I would kick you about the place.

Witness.—Oh, two could play at that.

Mr. Harrington.—I will call you a murderer before I am done with this inquiry.

Witness.—We know the side the murderers are on; you and your colleague.

Mr. Harrington.—Constable, conduct yourself. If I can I will get you a murderer's punishment, for you richly deserve it. To Mr. Morphy.—This is all you get by these discussions. I will call it murder whoever is murdered; it is murder of the worst type we have ever had in Ireland.

The scene then concluded, and the witness's deposition was read to him.

Mr. Morphy.—Have you anything to add to that?

Witness.—I sign that under protest unless the language of Mr. Harrington used to me is put upon it. He said he would kick me off the chair as a witness.

Mr. Harrington.—It is a very pretty little speech prepared for the occasion. When he saw I would not bully him he endeavoured to intimidate me in the exercise of my duty, saying that if he had me outside I would not do it. I said, only for my self-respect I would have kicked him. He protests against signing that deposition. To witness.—Suppose if you tried it outside, you don't expect you are going to get off without a kicking? I tell you, Sir, if you dare bully me——

Witness.—I think you would be the worst off if you tried it.

Mr. Harrington.—I know there is no justice to be got in this country from bullies. You would murder me like the others if you got the chance outside, I suppose.

The witness then signed his deposition.

MR. DILLON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was next examined. After describing the incursion of the constabulary into the crowd, he said that when he saw the police pursued by the people he was afraid that trouble might result, and he walked rapidly towards the barrack, calling on the people not to follow, and asking one or two priests to stop at the corner of the square and keep the people back. He found the barrack door shut, and no policemen in sight and no crowd outside. There was no stone-throwing that he saw. When himself and the priests were admitted into the barrack, witness told the officer in command that their only desire was to keep the peace and avoid bloodshed, and that if he would promise to keep his men in barrack for a little time they would undertake to clear the town. The officer replied, "No, no; I must form my men in the streets," and would not listen to anything more and some of his men tried to push witness out of the barrack. Shortly afterwards the first short he heard was fired. Mr. Dillon next described as the brutal conduct of the police towards men they subsequently dragged into the barracks. Firing was then going on, and as soon as witness could again catch the officer in command, the county inspector, he said, "For God's sake stop this, and give a chance to disperse the people;" but the officer refused to accede to his request. A young officer suggested that "Mr. Dillon should have a chance," and witness was let out of the barrack. He then saw no one near, and met nobody till he reached the square, when he heard of the slaughter. While in the barrack witness heard no stones thrown at the building or any attempt to break the door. Witness had never before seen a body of police attempt to bring a Government reporter through a crowd in the same way as was adopted on this occasion. He had always offered a seat to a Government reporter when asked for it, but this time no such application was made. The inquiry was adjourned to Sept. 28.

## THE NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Recent bank failures and the lapse of ancient rights of note issue have been taken advantage of by the Bank of England to augment its note circulation by £450,000 or two-thirds of the aggregate of the lapsed issues, under the powers of the Bank Act of 1844, which provides that cash or bullion must be held to the extent of the Bank notes issued less an amount of approved securities which will in the future amount to £16,200,000. This addition to the note circulation will afford some relief to the Money Market, which may be speedily affected by a demand from the United States, as there is a fall in the New York exchange and the New York Bank statement shows a smaller reserve than there has been for a long time.

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## PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES IN AUSTRALIA.

At the prorogation of the New South Wales Assembly towards the end of July, under cover of a motion for adjournment Mr. M'Elhone charged Mr. Clarke, Minister for Justice, with having been a party to a corrupt sale of land. Sir Henry Parkes repeatedly declared that Mr. Clarke had nothing to do with the transactions, and at length Mr. M'Elhone withdrew his reference to Mr. Clarke's name. Subsequently, when the Serjeant announced the Black Rod, Mr. Melville cried out, "We want no Black Rods here" and was met by loud cries of "Shut up." Then the Black Rod announced that the Governor required the presence of the Assembly in the other Chamber, but Mr. Melville exclaimed, "Clear out, Black Rod. We are not going to have Black Rods here." Then the majority of the Opposition rushed out pell-mell, despite cries from the Government benches of "Let the Speaker lead." The Speaker and Ministers in fact brought up the rear, while the last words of the expiring Session were those of Mr. M'Elhone thundering, "For all that, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Clarke is in the swindle right up to his neck." About the same time Mr. Renan Melville (whether the Mr. Melville already mentioned or not is not stated) challenged a member of the Upper House, who is advanced in years, to fight a duel in consequence of some remarks made in debate by the latter. In the Victorian Assembly on July 21, Mr. Gaunson, a member, referred to a Judge of the Queen's Bench of New South Wales, who was at the time absent from Australia, as "that ruffian, Judge—, of New South Wales. He did not know a man who was a greater disgrace to the Bench than that ruffian; and a digger scoundrel did not disgrace the judicial Bench of any country than Judge—." Notwithstanding a call to order, Mr. Gaunson continued his remarks and said that "Judge— was a cruel and bloody-minded man." He declined to withdraw his words, the Speaker not being certain on the point of order. In the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia on August 3, during a discussion on the Supplementary Estimates, the Colonial Secretary said that during all the years he had sat in the House he had never heard so much "rot, twaddle, and balderdash" as during that Session. Mr. Hensman retorted that under responsible Government Sir Malcolm Fraser would not have dared to address such words to the members; the Colonial-Secretary, he said, "lived in Coward Castle." A tremendous uproar ensued, whereupon shouts of "Withdraw" were raised. Mr. Hensman endeavouring to make himself heard about the din. Finally the Chairman succeeded in restoring order, Mr. Hensman withdrawing the offensive words.

## THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

A lady who recently visited Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe at her home in Hartford, Conn., found her in feeble health. She writes:—

The dim grey eyes light up in conversation, however, and some sparks come from the lips now and again that impress one with what she must have been. Her manners have a more kindly then courteous air, and are tinted with the grace of modern as well as old-time custom.

"Yes, my dear, I loved to write, and began very young," said Mrs. Beecher Stowe. I especially like writing short stories when I lived in Brunswick Me. For these I used to get 15 dols., 20 dols., 25 dols.—good pay in those times. I never thought of writing a book when I commenced 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I became first aroused on the subject of slavery when I lived in Cincinnati, and used to see escaping slaves come over the Ohio from Kentucky. Ah me! it thrills me even now, the sight of those poor creatures! Now a young girl, suggesting the lover, parent, or brother for whom her heart was breaking in bondage; again, the strong husband, aged father, or stalwart brother. Oh, I must write a story to stop the dreadful shame! I kept putting it off, dreading bringing the characters to life, till the fugitive slave law lashed me into fury, and I commenced what I meant to be a short story like the others. But it grew, and as it turned out, I was only full of wrath, and the story built itself around it as I wrote. A publisher was waiting for a story from me. I told him the subject I had undertaken. He wrote, saying:—'You have struck a popular subject; for Heaven's sake keep it short. I wrote in reply—'I shall stop when I get through—not before.' He never got it, for I had to make a book of it. While writing it I was filled with an enthusiasm which transfused my being, knew no hindrance, no rival interest, no belief but in writing it. I had young children, was keeping house and teaching school at the same time, and never worked so hard; but I had to write. Dinner had to be got, I knew. This had to be written, just as much—aye, and more, too. It was as though it was written through me, I only holding the pen. I was lifted off my feet. Satisfied? I never thought about being satisfied. When it was finished it was done, and relief came. I never felt the same with anything I afterward wrote. Dread? Ah, yes; it was on slavery, too but it was different. "Poganic People" intrested me deeply. I grew to have a deep sympathy for little girls at an age and of a disposition to be misunderstood and ill-treated. Dolly is a *fac-simile* of myself as a child. I wrote it to help other children. After that I wrote for money, I believe. I had felt the need, and now tasted the good of it, and I wrote on for more of it, with more or less interest or excitement. 'My Wife and I' and 'We and Our Neighbours' should be read together; then 'The Minister's Wooing,' 'Nina Gordon' 'The Pearl of Or's Island' that is not good—but there are none of them like Uncle Tom and Little Eva. Poor old Uncle Tom. Ah, so many, and so long ago! Here the grey eyes drop the light out of them, the thin brown hands wander to the white locks, and those knowing the dear old lady well known that soon they will be asked to excuse her while she lies down to rest, a little while. "Ah, dear no, I am not writing anything now. I shall never write anything any more, I have done! I have done! I have done!" And she lies down in a little while—"to rest."

## MR. DILLON'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was present on Tuesday, September 20, at a convention of delegates from the various branches of the National League in the county of Limerick, held in the Town Hall, Limerick. The meeting was crowded, and enthusiastic in the extreme. Amongst those present was Mr. Wilfred Blunt. Mr. Dillon who was received with loud cheers, said he felt proud to preside over so magnificent an assembly. They were the duly elected of the county and city of Limerick, and the difficult task that Mr. Balfour had undertaken was to govern the country with nobody at his back except a few landlords and their agents, and by their aid to crush the entire population of the country. (Laughter.) Speaking of the result of the Parnellite policy, he said they had obtained reductions of rent, stopped evictions, wiped out arrears; they had made Lord Salisbury swallow his own words, and made a Tory Government practically throw over the landlords of Ireland for a long time. (Cheers.) The Irish party had fought the Plan of Campaign, and saved the farmers a quarter of a million of money, at a cost of about £10,000. He did not know any better way for investing money. (Laughter.) And if it paid so well last year, he did not think they could do better than try the same investment next year. Now, what they asked the people to do was this—to put their hands in their pockets, and to put together a large sum of money—a larger sum than there would be the least chance of their being called upon to use. That money would be used as a warning, or, if they choose to call it, a threatening notice. The object was that, where a man made sacrifices on behalf of the tenantry on an estate, and on behalf of the country in general, he should be recompensed for the suffering he underwent and the loss he sustained. The landlords' desire was to make evictions of certain tenants; so that it might terrorise the others; and it was these soldiers in front of the battle that needed the active and practical sympathy of the people. It would be an enormous source of encouragement to the people, and at the same time intimidation to the landlords—and he was not ashamed to call it intimidation—if every man worked with a will so that people who were suffering might be taken in hand and remunerated by this fund. He believed that the amount of reduction to the farmers and their success in dealing with their landlords would depend greatly on their earnestness in the sustainment of this fund. There could not be the slightest doubt that the landlords of Limerick were watching the movement with the utmost keenness and alarm, and if they saw any sign of slackness or breaking down on the part of the people of Limerick, they would prove very troublesome and dangerous people to deal with. (Hear, hear,) He, however, had no doubt that the people would subscribe to protect themselves in the future. If the landlords saw the money subscribed in the papers, it would effect the object they had in view; and, in point of fact, the landlords would in the end subscribe themselves. In conclusion, he would appeal to them to stand together at a crisis like this. The time was coming when every Irishman should take one place or another. He respected an open enemy. The man who elected to take the part of landlordism and British rule and base coercion, let him take that stand; and, on the other hand, the man who desired to stand by the side of the people for liberty, let him take that side. But the man who stood aside, and did not take one side or the other—that man he looked upon as a dastard and a coward. He and his children would be remembered in the days that were near. On the other hand, every man who had been struck at would find it a mark of honour in the day of their prosperity. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

## A NOVEL AMERICAN MATRIMONIAL SCHEME.

A novel and interesting scheme has been organised by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Lewis, one of their agents, has evolved a scheme "which will place the bachelors of the North-West under unending obligations to him." He recognises the fact that there are many bachelors in the far North amongst whom lack of pence prohibits them from going to the ladies of their troth in the far eastern parts of the province, and he proposes that the Canadian Pacific Railway shall come to their rescue. The bachelor is to buy a ticket to any eastern point to which the railway runs, or to which steamship lines in connection with it run. On the face of the ticket is a statement of the amount paid for it; on the reverse is—a wedding certificate. If the bachelor goes east, and there marries, he may get the certificate filled in, and on presentation of the ticket, so completed, to an agent of the railway he gets a handsome "rebate of the whole amount paid for the ticket." In other words, the Canadian Pacific is to give a bonus on the marriage of the bachelors on its great north-west domain. It recognises the fact that a "bold peasantry" is the pride of a community, as well as the best customers to a railway; and it proposes to give effect to those views by endeavouring to promote a settlement in its north-west.

## THE MIDWIFE AND THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mrs. Margaret Dillon, *accoucheuse*, Aughrim, County Galway, has evidently a sense of humour as well as a due appreciation of her professional character In the course of his speech in introducing the Coercion Act Mr Balfour pictured in somewhat lurid colours the horrors of boycotting. Among other things he stated that a local midwife had refused to attend the wife of a man who had incurred the displeasure of the League. The story was widely discussed as an illustration of the grinding tyranny of the National League. But according to the statement made by Mrs. Dillon at the time the story had no foundation in fact, and she was advised to bring an action for libel and slander against the Chief Secretary. When she applied some time ago to the Court of Exchequer in Dublin for a writ a difficulty was raised, the Court refusing to allow it to be served out-side the jurisdiction on the ground that the alleged slanders were uttered and libels published in London. The Chief Secretary declined to name a solicitor on whom service could be substituted, and there was nothing for it therefore but to wait an opportunity to serve him personally with the writ. In the interim Mr. Balfour has only paid two or three flying visits to Dublin, and on each occasion he managed to elude the process-server. But this time he has not been so fortunate. The process-server, by the exercise of a little diplomacy, managed to pay a surprise visit to Mr Balfour while engaged on State business at the Castle, and succeeded in serving him with the writ. Mrs. Dillon claims damages to the extent of 5 0l. There will doubtless be some fun when the case of the midwife vs the Chief Secretary comes on for trial.

## THE MONSOON IN MADRAS.

The South-east monsoon was ushered in on Sunday by weather more terrific than that which accompanied the burst of the South-west monsoon on the Bombay side. Cyclonic disturbances are reported, and the attendant heavy weather at sea caused considerable damage to shipping. The authorities, it appears, were fully prepared for all emergencies, and not only were men told off to man the life-saving apparatus at the harbour entrance, but life-boatmen were in readiness to put off to sea in case of emergency. The Madras paper gives the following account of the occurrence:—

On Sunday Madras was visited by a cyclone, which may probably be taken as the first evidence of the monsoon. The weather telegrams from Calcutta and Simla on Saturday showed that a barometric depression existed in the Bay, while the conditions over the whole of the country were such as to favour the development of a storm. The telegrams on the same date from Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Negapatam showed that the depression was of considerable extent, but probably of no great intensity, and that the centre lay, in all probability, to the E. S. E. of Cocanada. In Madras the weather was very stormy all through Saturday night, the wind being gusty and accompanied by very heavy rain. The barometer did not fall very much, but quite enough to show, taken along with the veering of the wind, that a cyclone was about.

Early on Sunday morning the wind, which had been blowing from the West, veered round to the South, and increased very considerably in force. There were several native craft in the roadstead, but no British ships. The rain came down in torrents and the sea becaming very rough,—the surf being almost impassable—it was soon apparent that the cyclonic storm was developing and passing up the Bay. At day break, before 6 o'clock the "cut and slip" signal was hoisted at the master Attendant's flag staff, and the shipping in the roads was warned to put out to sea. At about half past five o'clock the steamer Navarino was taken out of the harbour and anchored in 15 fathoms of water. As she was quitting the harbour she was very nearly fouled by a native dhony, which was drifting. This dhony, the Geraldina Alexandrina Roohi, was anchored at some place, to the south of Madras. She parted her cable, and was drifting northward. Finding the current very strong the master of the dhony set sail, and tacked about in a very clever manner. It was feared that the dhony would run right on to the harbour groyne, but her master succeeded in bringing her safely into the harbour. Two large catamarans and several boats were afloat in the harbour at the time, and all of them went immediately to the assistance of the dhony, and with much difficulty succeeded in safely mooring her to No. 4 buoy.

The P. and O. steamer Rohilla arrived in the roadstead about 6 o'clock in the evening but finding the surf high she did not venture to enter the harbour, and put out to sea again. Very considerable damage was done among the cargo boats which were on the shore, some of them being completely smashed, and the several pleasure yachts which were afloat in the harbour suffered very greatly. The Waterwitch, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Spring Branson, and the Ivy, belonging to Mr. Norton, were completely wrecked. These parted their cables, drifted on to the beach, and broke up. The Daphne, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. W. S. Whiteside, and the Dora, belonging to Mr. Smith, a warrant officer of the Commissariat Department, were damaged considerably. They lost their masts and rudder, and the former had her bottom smashed in. The Fairy, belonging to Mr. Farrer, of the Commissariat Department, and the Wings of the Wind, belonging to Captain J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., escaped injury, and were brought ashore. The Harbour Master's boat was smashed to pieces. The B. I. steamer, Chindwara arrived on Monday morning from Bombay, and reported having experienced very bad weather in the Bay yesterday. The Captain stated that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while he was in Lat. 11° 56′ N, Long. 80° 38′ E he sighted a native brig to the south-east, shewing signals and apparently in distress. He stood towards her, and ascertained that she was the Moothookoomara Sampuravy, of Jaffna. The brig had lost her sails and mainyard, and was apparently unmanageable. The Captain of the Chindwara sent some boats off to render assistance, and they succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, 17 in number, several of them being drawn through the water to the boats by lines. The crew was brought on to Madras. Owing to the heavy sea that was running at the time, and the brig "making bad weather" the Captain of the Chindwara refused trying to take the brig in tow and bring her into port. When asked why he had abandoned his ship, when the Chindwara offered to provide him with provisions and water, the master of the native brig declared that his ship was leaking, and had lost all her sails and gear.

The Umballa arrived in Madras next morning from the Northern Coast ports, and reports having experienced bad weather. The American barque Boynton, which was in the roadstead on Saturday night, put to sea early on Sunday morning, she has now returned and appears to have stood the storm well. The Navarino and the Rohilla came into harbour on Monday morning.

## BURMA.

S. P. G. Mission, Mandalay.—The Director of Public Instruction in Lower Burma has as yet no jurisdiction in Upper Burma, and therefore cannot examine the School here. There is no doubt that examinations rightly conducted are productive of gread good in producing emulation and healthy rivalry among school boys, and they clearly shew where the weak places are in school management. For this reason, and also partly for report to Government, the S. P. G. Missionaries, with the help of Mr. E. G. Bear, are engaged this week in making a careful examination of the Royal School, S. P. G. here in this town. It is hoped that the next quarterly examination may be a public one, and that a formal distribution of prizes may be made to the successful and deserving pupils. Particulars are promised hereafter. A full report of the Church Restoration, Mission and Schools will shortly be published.—*Mandalay Herald*

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Elisa, Captain C A Chaddock, will sail this morning for Chittagong, in ballast.

The S S Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain J Atkin, brought to Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from Hull (Sept 10), via Gibralter and Port Said, a general cargo and Mr Show, a saloon passenger, on board.

The B I S N Co's, steamer Khandalla, Captain R D Dougherty, sailed last evening, for the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Mr E Palmer, and Miss Finkh, for Mangalore; Captain Snell, and Mr Brawing, for Vingorla; Revd and Mrs Krapp, Cannanore; Mr R Arnot, for Calicut; and Mr R H Wilson, for Colombo; and five deck for other ports.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Shannon, 2,162, Captain J S Murray, brought to Bombay yesterday afternoon the China and Australian mails, having left Sydney on the 15th ultimo, and called at other Australian ports from where she took up passengers as under:—Home—Mr W A Stewart, Miss Burder, Miss H E Bell, Mr N Case, Mr and Mrs Drade, Mrs Sheppard and three children, Mr Donovan, Mr Catten, Mr B G Hill (for London), from Sydney; Mr George (London) from Dunedin; Miss F Meredith, from Hobart; Mr G Burd (Marseilles); Mr J Morris, (Venice); Miss Handyside and Miss Cockburn,—from Melbourne. For Bombay—Majors Hammond, E P Currai, and Brewster, from Sydney; Major Boileau, Col Spring, Mr Spring, Mr Fox, Dr Griffith, Major A G Yaldwyn, Revd A C Maitland, Mrs Peebles. Mr and Mrs Holland and Col A P Palmer, from Melbourne; Mr T G Brown and Mr H W Brown, from Glenelg; Mr A S Cumroodin and servant, and Mr D Hussanjee and servant, from Hongkong; Master Daoodbhai and two servants and Mr Maneckji Hormasji, from Singapore; Mr T W Sewer, and Mr H Thompson, from Calcutta; and Mr W A Gafoor, Mr J S Lyon, Mr and, Mrs G R Reed and servant, Mrs Halsom, and Mr T White, from Colombo.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

[12th October, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Manilla | 2582 | A. Cruciani | A | F. Bozzoni. |
| „ Malwa | 2950 | G. W. Atkinson | B | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Kashgar | 2640 | C. Gadd | C | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Nubia | 2319 | J. G Knock | D | W & A. Graham & Co. |
| „ Europa | 1492 | R Jones | E | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Vivenhoe | 1225 | R. Clark | H J | Beyts, Craig & Co |
| „ Rochcliff | 1498 | J. Bafter | H J | C. Eduljee. |
| „ Bisagno | 1498 | S. Aupano | K | R. Rubattino. |
| „ Aston Hall | 2333 | H. J. Moffat | L | E. Bates & Co. |
| „ M. Kangra | ... | Ingram | N | B. I. S. N. & C. |
| „ Kt. Errant | 2283 | J. J. Mathews | Q | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Guildford | 1475 | F. D. Moffat | ... | K. Nixon & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Othello (s) | Atkin | Hull. Sept. 10. |
|  | Shannon (s) | Murray | Sydney, Sept. 15. |
|  | Swordsman (s) | Simons | Zanzibar. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Khandalla (s) | Dougherty | Coast and Calcutta. |
|  | Glen Cricht (ship) | Flynn | Calcutta. |

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—Steamers Khiwa and Malwa, for China and Australia.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | C. of Arragon s | Cornfoot | Algoa Bay, Sept. 12. |
|  | Tanais s | Lupan | Colombo, Oct. 1. |
| 8 | Africa s | Couper | Bombay, Sept 15. |
|  | Culna s | Wood | Bombay, Sept. 26. |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Asia s | Calcutta. |
|  | Navarino s | London. |
| 9 | Umballa s | Rangoon. |
|  | Rohilla s | London. |
| 10 | Chindwara s | Bombay. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Clan Macintosh s | Calcutta. |
|  | M. Mosnutchy s | Singapore. |
| 7 | Umvoti bq | Natal. |
|  | Himalaya s | Negapatam. |
|  | Asia s | Rangoon. |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 10.

Gead, Capt, Bl, 12th B C, from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Lt, Bo R A, from furlough, from England.
Forteath, Col, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.
Quintin, Capt, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.
Merewether, Lt, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.
James, Lt, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.
Blackwell, Lt, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.

October 12.

Bower, Lt, Bl 17th B C, on furlough, from Ferozpore.
Lane, Major, Bl R A, to proceed home, from Lucknow.
Day, Capt, Bl R A, on furlough, from Fort William.
Ruggles, Sub-Inspr, Bo Army Edcl, on duty, from Poona.
Stopford, Capt, Bl, Rl Irish Fus, on duty, from Nowshera.
Haughton Lt-Col, Bl, Half-pay, to proceed home, from Lucknow.
Monks, Surgn, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Mhow.
Robson, Capt, Bl, the Queen's Regt, to England, from U. Burma.
Maxwell, Lt, Bl 7th Cavy, on sick leave, from Mandalay.
Goodenough, Lt, Bl C I H, on priv leave, from Augur
Dietz, Lt, Bo 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—October 11.

Walker, Col, Bl, Inspr Genl of Ordnce, off leave, to Calcutta.

October 12.

Andrew, Surgn-Major, Mad, Med Staff, on duty, Deolali.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 13th October, 1887.

1. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in, as early as possible, rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No Arms or Accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

2. After Company rolls are sent in in order to check numbers, promotions will then be made.

3. "No promotions to non-commissioned officers" or rank can be sanctioned in any "company until the revised roll of that company is sent in."

4. No. 2548 Vol. H. W. L. Mapp having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D." Company.

5. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 19th inst. at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

6. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing on Wednesday next.

At the Oval on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyards, on Monday and Friday at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, on Monday and Thursday, at 5 p.m.

At the Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

At the Grand Road Steam Bakery Compound, Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

At the Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution, Cadet will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

7. There will be riding school for all members on Friday evening, the 14th inst. at 5-30 p.m. plain clothes.

8. There will be a practice for all members at the Coloba range on Saturday, at 4-15 p.m. Ammunition to be obtained from Head Quarters.

9. Members are requested to be punctual as a match will be got up on the range.

10. Applications to be made to Head Quarters for carbines and bucket as early as possible.

(Sd.) By Order,
EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, October 8, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ year's Divd. | Quotation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Pressing Co. | 100 | ad-int. | ... |
| Agricultural Phosphates | 100 | y 10 p.ct. | 34 |
| Alipore Coal Co. | 100 | nil. | 120 |
| Arakan Oil Co. | Rs. 9 | ...... | Nml. |
| Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | Lqdn. |
| Bally Paper Mills Co. | £10 | 5 p. ct. | 165 |
| Barnagore Jute Factory | £10 | nil. | 97 |
| Bengal Coal Co., Ld. | 1000 | 7 p. ct. | 1,500 |
| B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) | £12-6 | ...... | 13½ |
| Do. Deferred B Shares | £1 | ...... | 8 |
| Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. | 100 | nil. | 65 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | £100 | 5 p.ct. | 1,400 |
| Do. Silk Co., Ld. | 100 | y 7 p. ct. | 50 |
| Do. Telephone Co. | 100 | y 8 p. ct. | 50 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | Rs 10p.sh | 270 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 75 |
| Budge-Budge J. Mills | 80 | nil. | 93 |
| Burrakur Coal Co. | 100 | 10 p. ct. | 145 |
| Calcutta Central Press | 100 | y. 15 p.ct. | 105 |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | nil. | 55x |
| Do. Steam Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 104 |
| Do. Tramways Co. | £10 | y 2 p. ct. | 98 |
| Camperdown P. Co., Ld. | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 101 |
| Canal Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 85 |
| Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 100 |
| Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 108 |
| Do. Woollen Mills | 50 | 5 p. ct. | 63 |
| Chitpur Hydraulic P. | 100 | nil. | 52 |
| Crown Brewery Musuri | 100 | y 8 p. ct. | 105 |
| Crystal Ice Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co. | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 100 |
| Do. & K. Hotel Co. | 100 | ...... | 34 |
| Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 92 |
| Do. Mining Co., Ld. | 10 | ...... | 1/2 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | nil. | 49 |
| Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | 2 p. ct. | 38x |
| Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. | 500 | 4 p. ct. | 400 |
| Equitable Coal Co., Ld. | 250 | nil. | 140 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing | 100 | nil. | 47 |
| Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 85 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 6 p. ct. | 217 |
| Gouripore Co., Ld. | 100 | 8 p. ct. | 110 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 87 |
| Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. | 75 | nil. | 1d |
| Howrah Docking Co. | 500 | Rs.5p.sh. | 115 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 100 |
| India G. S. N. Co., Ld. | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 94 |
| Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | Lqdn. |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills | 50 | 5 p. ct. | 110 |
| Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. | 100 | y 10 p. ct. | 110 |
| Kanknarrah C. | 53 | nil. | 30 |
| Lahore Tramway Co. | 100 | ...... | 110 |
| Landing & Shipping Co. | 100 | 9 p. ct. | 59 |
| Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad | 100 | y 10 p. ct. | 90 |
| Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal | 100 | ...... | 60 |
| Muir Mills Co., Cotton | 200 | 7 p. ct. | 300 |
| Murree Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 10 p. ct. | 150 |
| Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 12 p. ct. | 125x |
| Nasmyth's Pat. Press | 100 | nil. | 65 |
| New Beerbhoom Coal | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 113 |
| Orissa Coasting S. N. | 75 | nil. | 50d |
| Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. | £10 | 3 p. ct. | £11 |
| Rajmahal Stone Co. | 100 | y 5½ p. ct. | 75 |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | nil. | 35 |
| Raneegunge Coal Asn. | 100 | y 5 p. ct. | 58 |
| Riverside Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 40 |
| R. Scott Thomson & Co. | 500 | 2½ p. ct. | 240 |
| Scindia Paper Mills Co. | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Do. Vendors Shares | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Seebpore Jute Manfg. | 100 | nil. | 77 |
| Strand Bank Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 51 |
| Tarkessur Railway Co. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 110 |
| Titaghur Paper Mills | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 102 |
| Union Jute Co., Ld. | 75 | 10 p. ct. | 145 |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 82 |

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adulpore Terai (Darj.) | 100 | nil. c | 20 |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | ... | Lqdn. |
| Amluckie | 100 | 5 p. ct. a | 60 |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) | 100 | 6 p. ct. a | 50 |
| Assam Company | 180 | 10 p. ct. a | 530 |
| Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | nil c | 100 |
| Balasun (Darjeeling) | 100 | 5 ad.-int. | 70 |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 3 p. ct. a | 40 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 3 p. ct. a | 30 |
| Bishnath (Assam) | 200 | 4 p. ct. a | 90 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 4 p. ct. a | 45 |
| Borelli (Assam) | £10 | 5 p. ct. | 105 |
| Burkholah (Cachar) | 100 | 2 p. ct. | 25 |
| Central (Cachar) | 200 | 3 p. ct. a | 102 |
| Do. Terai (Darj.) | 100 | nil. c | 20 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | nil. a | 28 |
| Cherra (Cachar) | £10 | ...... | 50 |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | nil. a | 24 |
| Chumta Tea Co. | 100 | 2 p. ct. a | 15 |
| Cocheela (Cachar) | 100 | nil. a | 16 |
| Cuttecherra (Cachar) | 100 | nil. a | 100 |
| Darg. Tea & Cinchona | 100 | 8 p. ct. a | 100 |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 3 p. ct. a | 31x |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 5 p. ct. a | 45 |
| Dejoo (Assam) | £10 | 4½p. ct. | 110 |
| Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) | 100 | 2½ p.ct. c | 50 |
| Dhunsiri | 100 | nil. c | 95 |
| Doom Dooma, Ordinary | £10 | 6½ p. ct. | 186 |
| Do. do. A | £10 | 8 p. ct. a | 156 |
| Do. do. B | £10 | 6 p. ct. a | 168 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 3 p. ct. a | 32 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | nil. a | 20 |
| East India Assam & Cachar | 100 | nil. a | 28 |
| Endogram (Cachar) | £10 | ...... | Nml. |
| Gielle (Darjeeling) | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 54 |
| Good Hope Tea Co. | 100 | 28 p. ct. | 190 |
| Goomtee Tea | 100 | nil. a | 100 |
| Gowhatty (Assam) | 100 | ...... | Lqdn. |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | nil. a | 16 |
| Gyabaree (Darjeeling) | 97½ | nil. c | 43 |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 5 p.ct. c | 65 |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 15 p. ct. | 103 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 3 p. ct. a | 31 |
| Hopetown | 100 | 6 p.-ct. c | 100 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 5 p.-ct. c | 109 |
| Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) | 100 | ... .. | 100 |
| Hunwal (Assam) | £10 | 3 p.-ct. a | 100 |
| Indian Terai | 500 | ad int. | 460 |
| Iringmara (Cachar) | 100 | 13 p. ct. c | 100 |
| Jetinga Val (Cachar) | 100 | 7½p. ct. a | 68 |
| Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. | £5 | 10 p. ct. | 92 |
| Jinglam Darjeeling | 100 | nil. a | 22 |
| Jokai (Assam) | £10 | 10 p. ct | 150 |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | nil. a | 18 |
| Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam) | 100 | nil. | par. |
| Khobong (Assam) A | 100 | 10 p. ct. a | 105 |
| Do. do. B | 100 | 4 p. ct. a | 105 |
| Kurnafuli (Chittg.) | 60 | nil. a | 45 |
| Kousanie | 100 | ...... | Nml. |
| Kunchunpore (Cachar) | 100 | nil. c | 12 |
| Kurseong & Darjeeling | 250 | nil. a | 70 |
| Do. contributory | 200 | nil. a | 60 |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 16 p. ct. a | 138 |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 2½p.ct. a | 32 |
| Leesh River (W. Dooars) | £10 | 4 p. ct. a | par. |
| Longview (Dar.) | 100 | 3½p. ct. a | 53 |
| Loobah | 100 | 10p. ct. a | 110 |
| Lower Assam | £7½ | nil. c | 5 |
| Do. Darjeeling | 100 | nil. c | Nml. |
| Luckimpore, Assam | £10 | 6 p. ct. | 60 |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | nil. c | 20 |
| Messi Tea Co. | 100 | 8 p. ct. a | 101 |
| Mim Tea Co. | 100 | 11 p. ct. a | 90 |
| Mohurgung Tea Co. | 100 | 2 p. ct. a | 25 |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | nil. a | 15 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | nil. c | 11 |
| Moran, Assam | 80 | ...... | 30d. |
| Mothola, Assam | 100 | 14 p. ct. | 100 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 14 p. ct. | 90 |
| Munjha (Darjg. Tea) | 100 | nil. a | 50 |
| Mungledye, Assam Tea | £10 | nil. a | ... |
| New Gola Ghat, Assam | £10 | ... ... | Lqdn. |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 100 | 11p. ct. a | 100 |
| North Western Cachar | 100 | 2½p. ct. | 28 |
| Phœnix of (Cachar) | 85 | nil. a | 27 |
| Pankabaree (Darjg.) | 100 | 6 p. ct. c | 52 |
| Pashok (Darjeeling) | 100 | nil. a | 100 |
| Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. | 100 | 9 p. ct. c | 80 |
| Puttareah (Sylhet) | 100 | nil. c | 40 |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | 5 p. ct. a | 40 |
| Ring Tong (Darjg.) | 100 | nil. a | 35 |
| Rungamatee (Cachar) | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 58 |
| Runglee Rungliot | 100 | 5ad int. | 35x. |
| Sagmootia (Assam) | 100 | nil. a | Nml. |
| Sapakati Tea Co. | 100 | 7 p.ct. a | 110 |
| Second Mutual, Cachar | 56 | 3 p. ct. a | 4-5d |
| Second Fallodhi | 100 | 3 p.ct. a | 45 |
| Selim Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | 2 p.ct. a | 40 |
| Singbullii & Murmah | 100 | 7 p. ct. a | 86 |
| Singell (Darjeeling) | 100 | 4 p. ct. a | 43 |
| Singlo Tea Co. | 100 | ...... | 100 |
| Singtom Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | 5ad. int. a | 108 |
| Soom (Darjeeling) | 100 | 6 p. ct. a | 75 |
| Springside (Darjeeling) | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 65 |
| Sungoo River (Chittg.) | 100 | nil. a | 16 |
| Teendarrea (Darjg.) | 100 | 2 p. ct. a | 26 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjg.) | 100 | 5ad. int. | 90x |
| Ting Ling (Darjeeling) | 100 | 8 p. ct. a | 102 |
| Tingri Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. a | 101 |
| Tukvar (Darjeeling) | 200 | 5ad. int. | 141x |
| Upper Assam | £10 | nil. a | 15 |
| Washabarie W. Dooars | 100 | ...... | ... |

ad.-int. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a=Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c=Total dividend on crop of 1885.
Dividend for the year.
b Buyers.
s=Sellers.
w Wanted.
Exclusive of [illegible] idend.

## THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

Some light is thrown upon the much-talked-of invasion of China by American capitalists by a letter from its correspondent at Shanghai which is printed in the *Standard*. As had been known, the most prominent personage in connection with this financial sensation is one Count Eugene Stanislow Kostka de Mitkiewicz, who is a Russian by birth and an American citizen by naturalization. He arrived in China some four months ago from the United States with letters of credit from Secretary Bayard and the Chinese Minister to the States, and entrusted with unlimited powers, as was said, from the "Silver Ring" of Philadelphia. The "Silver Ring" and the magic names of Hood, Mackay, and Jay Gould, however, have disappeared from the latest reports from the scene of operations—Tientsin; and a modest but respectable firm of Philadelphia bankers, Messrs. Barker Brothers and Co., are now said to be the financiers represented. But it is known that many of the largest capitalists of America are at their back, and that they command almost unlimited resources. The correspondent proceeds :—

The negotiations were conducted by Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, the highest statesman in China, with three high functionaries named Chou, Cheng, and Ma, on the one hand, and the Russo-American Count on the other. The result, however, unratified so far by the American syndicate, although finally accepted by the Chinese Viceroy, is this:—A loan of two and a half million taels, or over half a million pounds, at three per cent., has already been advanced by the syndicate to the Imperial Board of Telegraphs, the syndicate to supply all the materials and to fix up a new long-distance telephone between the principal open ports. In addition to this, another loan of a million taels, or £200,000, has been advanced to the Viceroy for some purpose not made public, and for convenience called "special purposes." These are the concessions so far definitely settled; but those following, or tentative propositions, and by far the most important, are—first, the establishment of what is called in the negotiations a "National and International Amalgamated Bank," under imperial charter, and supplied by American-Chinese capital of the stupendous sum mentioned, mostly however, American money. This institution is to have peculiar and exclusive rights, monopolies, and various other like considerations from the Imperial Government. It is agreed and covenanted that it will supply, manage, and control the entire finances of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, collect and disburse the entire Imperial Treasury funds, provide the sinews of war for all such measures of Government as the building, construction, and maintenance of forts, fleets, arsenals, navies, guns, railways, telegraphs, canals, &c., throughout the empire. It will provide for the army, drainage, river improvements, and, to put it briefly, everything for which the Government of such a country as China requires money. The Bank will have the exclusive right to coin all moneys and issue notes; and it is intended, as a preliminary step to these astounding operations, that this institution will establish branches in every Chinese city of importance, as well as in the many cities in the other four continents with which China has diplomatic or commercial relations. London, Paris, New York, and Philadelphia are to be the chief "foreign centres." In short, its operations are to be endless.

The loans already successfully negotiated by the syndicate have been made in a way new to China —*i.e.*, without the Imperial Decree: a fact which has not tended to lessen the astonishment with which the entire scheme filled the country. No mention has been made yet of the security to be given by China to the Americans for their money for the new bank. The entire basis of the concessions, the correspondent concludes, is very peculiar, and the tide of public opinion is against the project. The censors have apparently been thrown into consternation by this the most daring move of the Party of Progress, headed by Li Hung Chang and the Marquis Tseng, and they have not yet memorialized the Throne against it; although it is believed that the syndicate will have to fight the prejudices of these the most potent forces in the realm. That the Imperial Treasury, despite the vast resources of the country, is in a crippled condition is shown by the fact that only last week a loan of over £500,000 had to be obtained from a French syndicate for carrying on the imperial household.

## M. PASTEUR AND RABIES.

A paper on the present position of M. Pasteur in relation to public health, was read at the Sanitary Congress at Bolton by the Rev. R. Chudleigh. Admitting that rabies in the dog or hydrophobia in man does really exist as a true though rare disorder, it must nevertheless be insisted on that, in enumerating cases of rabid madness large deductions must be made from popular totals, seeing that if this species of madness existed in anything like popular quantities there would soon be not a sane dog left in Europe, nor a sane man either. It will probably be conceded that fear has a very remarkable power of rendering people susceptible to whatever disease may be prevalent, and that canine madness is peculiarly calculated to appeal to the imagination and to excite horror and fear in an unusual degree, and it is upon this strangely fascinating disorder that M. Pasteur has been concentrating the attention of Europe for several years. Commenting on the report of the English Commission as against the weight of evidence, the writer remarks:—Take for example those famous 90 cases, the details of which take up 15 foolscap pages, and on the strength of which M. Pasteur's method is proclaimed a grand success. It will scarcely be credited, but nevertheless it is a fact, that all those 90 cases were treated on an abandoned system—on a system which has been discarded and rejected in favour of a still worse system, which has in turn been discarded itself. Whatever is based on those 90 cases is based on an exploded system—a fact which is enough of itself to ruin the character of the entire report. Another ruinous mistake is that the report calculates the expected mortality (at the rate of 5 per cent) on the whole number treated—namely, on 2,682 persons—and asserts that 130 should have died, but the expectation should manifestly have been calculated not on the whole 2,682, but on the 2,682 minus those who were inoculated "in order to quiet fears," and minus those who were bitten by dogs which were proved not to be rabid, and those who were bitten by dogs pronounced rabid merely because they foamed or had straw in their stomachs, or were in any way the victims of mistaken diagnosis. Thus and even more should the 2,682 be diminished before comparing the actual with the expected mortality. Dr. Lutand, one of Pasteur's own countrymen, has actually made this corrected comparison, and this is his result:—What then is the benefit of the new treatment? Twenty-five more deaths than if there had been no treatment at all.

## THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The excess of revenue in the United States over ordinary expenditure is in round numbers, 100,000,000 dols. a year. By buying bonds not yet redeemable, and paying interest before it falls due, the Treasury are endeavouring to return as much of the excess as possible to general use. But this is only a temporary expedient. The plain and straight-forward plan would be to reduce their tariff until receipts and disbursements are more equally balanced, but protectionist theories stand in the way. In seeking for other expedients we notice the suggestion made that the National Treasury should assume the debts of the individual States, just as it did a century ago. Only a few States are so embarrassed as were all in 1789, yet many are suffering in the same way as then, and have repudiated or fallen behind in payment. In 1836 the surplus accumulated in the national Treasury was handed over to the States. With these precedents to guide them, the Government is urged to establish a systematic communication between the finances of the nation and the States. As any method is considered better than that of reducing the protective duties, the proposition will no doubt have wide support.

## THE REPORTED SUEZ CANAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The recent Parisian rumours alleging that England and France had finally come to an agreement about the Suez Canal, more especially the details that were given of this alleged agreement, are altogether discredited. The terms, as reported, mean only another protraction, not a solution, of the matter That the International Commission for the superintendence of the Canal should consist of all the foreign Consul-General in Egypt, under the presidency of the senior Consul, may possibly be the case, because the various proposals made in 1885, might thus be settled. But it is hardly credible that, after her great sacrifices of blood and treasure in Egypt, England should ever assent to a proposal to organize two thousand men to protect the Canal, for, under this pretext, French predominance might easily be restored.

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 23-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## A SCHOOL-BOY'S COMPLAINT.

"A Plucked School-boy" writes to the *Times*:—The Spanish Inquisition, with its untold horrors, has become a thing of the past, but an English imitation exists in the shape of University syndicates and examining boards. I, a lad of 15, am one of their unfortunate victims, and having with various success passed through minor ordeals am in expectation of being stretched some time before Christmas on the rack of a middle-class examination. Among other instruments of torture I shall then have to face is that of "English Grammar," called a "preliminary," presumably because if judiciously applied it will kill off any number of weaklings on the spot, and for them save all further trouble.

Of the severity of this test, Sir, I do not complain so much as of the uncertainty of its operation. No text-book is selected by the examiners, and on many points authorities are so seriously at variance that it is difficult to choose between them. One out of many of my difficulties may be illustrated from a letter that appeared in your issue of Saturday last, apparently from the pen of one of these grammarians, under the pseudonym of '"When' and "If.'" With the contents of that letter I have nothing to do. What I have to remark is that in the course of it "when" styles itself a conjunction. "A conjunction," I cried, as I read the sentence, "I always thought 'when' was an adverb." Turning to Mason, a grammarian whom a certain pedagogue that I might name stoutly swears by, I found that according to his classification I was right. Having access to a school library I next consulted Dr. Ernest Adams. He says of this and similar words, such as "where," that "they may be viewed as true conjunctions or subjunctive participles, differing from ordinary conjunctions in that they retain an adverbial character" (English Language, § 413). Morell says (Grammar, p. 20) that "they are more properly reckoned among the conjunctions, but when employed interrogatively they come more accurately under the head of adverbs." Dr. Smith (Smith and Hall's Grammar, pp. 83, 89) classifies them under both heads. Dr. Angus does the same (Handbook of the English Tongue, pp. 226, 236). The last two writers evidently think there is no great objection in grammar to cross-classification, the former saying, "each of these words is adverb and conjunction in one."

For my own part, Sir, if a schoolboy may presume to judge, of all these opinions I like best the one shared in common by Mason and my own learned pedagogue—viz., that "when" is always a relative or conjunctive adverb, but never a conjunction proper. See Mason's definition of the last-named part of speech:—"Conjunctions are connective words which have neither a pronominal nor an adverbial signification" (Grammar, § 286).

But Mr. Editor, my business lies not with the grammarians—a shadowy race of beings for whom no schoolboy with any spirit cares a rush. My business lies with the examiners, a very real set of creatures indeed, whose awful verdicts Paterfamilias and Materfamilias are always holding up as rivalling in their consequences the sentences of Minos and Rhadamanthus. Even my learned pedagogue sometimes talks in this strain set on, I suspect, by the conversations of my friends behind my back. For him, however, I have cared but little ever since, in deference to public opinion, he burnt his birch rod and resolved to rely on "moral suasion." It is these examiners I am afraid of and the familiar frown that some fine morning may contract into unwonted severity from either end of the breakfast table. Pa says if I don't pass this time (I have failed once before, softly be it spoken, in those abominable preliminaries), I shall miss a certain situation he has in view for me.

Now Mr. Editor, what am I to do? How am I to know whether my future inquisitor will endorse the opinions of Mason, or of Adams, or of Morell, or of Dr. Angus and Dr. Smith? This is only one sample out of many I might give of the discrepancies of these authors. I have little time to collate them in the months of my preparation, still less to quote them all in the heat and hurry of my examination. Meanwhile Christmas is hastening on, and for me Christmas Day festivities will be haunted by the recollection of desperate "guesses at truth" perpetrated a fortnight before, and by the anticipation of fearful disclosures in what should be the bright spring months of 1888.

If your powerful voice cannot be lifted in favour of an universal amnesty to be bestowed, for this jubilee year only, on educational delinquents—and there is said to be good Royal precedent for that—at least try to persuade grammarians and examiners to come to some understanding as to what is and what is not English grammar.

Please excuse juvenile faults of composition and any unseemly expressions that may have escaped, under the pressure of a chafing burden, from the pen of "a plucked school-boy."

## AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER BY CARLYLE.

The *Scotsman* prints the following letter written by Thomas Carlyle to his sister, Mrs. Austin, of The Gill, a place about five miles from Annan, and given by her to the Rev. E. Young, of Annan, a long time since. The letter is written in a clear hand, on a small piece of press M.S. paper folded :—

Chelsea, Saturday, October 10, 1840.

My dear Jean,—Perhaps the accompanying note from Jack may be worth a penny to you: I send it off before going out to my walks and affairs.

He has passed, as I apprehended, without being able to see you. Our mother, I infer, knows of his movements, but you probably not: If you could send word to Mary, they would probably then all know. I hope Jack and I may meet now, some time before long. He is truly "made like unto *a wheel*;" a mortal that knows rest nowhere. It is well that motion, from of old, was an appetite of his.

We have brilliant October weather now; at least it must be such where there is no smoke to deform it—excellent for harvest. We hope our farm people are getting on smartly; but, except hopes, no intimation reaches us. Some great people called Stanleys, in Cheshire, write me yesterday to go and rusticate with them; it would have brought me almost within sight of Liverpool; but, alas I decline. Great masses of books are getting gathered round me—work for the winter. I must sit still here and ply diligently. I hope to write another *book* by and by.

Jane is well—better than I am these two days, a beggarly running at the nose afflicting me. It will be off soon, for I am otherwise strong and able for long walks in the loveliest lanes I can find hereabouts; some of them really lonely at present, and strewed with mournful autumn leaves. To-day I am for the City—a long way off through din and reek—to by certain bits of books. I am too long here already!

Adieu, dear sister. Commend us to James, to *both* the Jameses.—Yours ever truly,

T. Carlyle.

## THE VIOLET CAMERON MATRIMONIAL FEUD.

Mr. Marten, Q. C., moved, in the Chancery Division on Wednesday, September 21, for an injunction to restrain Mr. de Bensande from molesting his wife, professionally known as Violet Cameron, in contravention of a provision contained in a deed of separation made in July last whilst two actions were pending, one action being by the plaintiff for judicial separation from the defendant on the ground of cruelty, and the other by the defendant against the plaintiff for divorce in consequence of alleged adultery with Lord Lonsdale. The learned counsel stated that the acts of molestation had been continually carried on by the defendant, who had also used threats and followed a systematic course of annoyance. Mr. Kisch, on behalf of the defendant, read affidavits which tended to show that at the time the deed of separation was entered into his client was led to believe that no improper intercourse between the plaintiff and Earl Lonsdale had taken place, but he subsequently discovered that they were living together at Blenheim Palace, St. John's Wood, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson as man and wife, and that in May last the plaintiff gave birth to an illegitimate child. The defendant alleged that he had never molested the plantiff, and stated that his endeavours to see his wife had been made solely with the object to try to persuade her to leave Lord Lonsdale and lead a pure life. Mr. Marten, Q C., having read a number of affidavits in reply to those filed by the defendant, the purport of which was that the defendant was well aware of the intimacy that existed between the plaintiff and Lord Lonsdale at the time the deed of separation was entered into, and also of the fact that a child was about to be born, Mr Kisch by leave of the Court, read a long affidavit which stated that the defendant was entirely ignorant of any impropriety between Lord Lonsdale and the plaintiff, although he had suspicions about the matter. He had ascertained that the child that his wife had at Blenheim Palace was registered in the name of Lydia Lowther, Lydia being one of the names of the plaintiff, and Lowther that of Earl Lonsdale. Mr Justice Charles having heard Mr Kisch on behalf of the defendant at great length, and without calling upon Mr Marten, Q C., for the usual reply on the whole case on behalf of the plaintiff, granted the injunction asked until the trial of the action.

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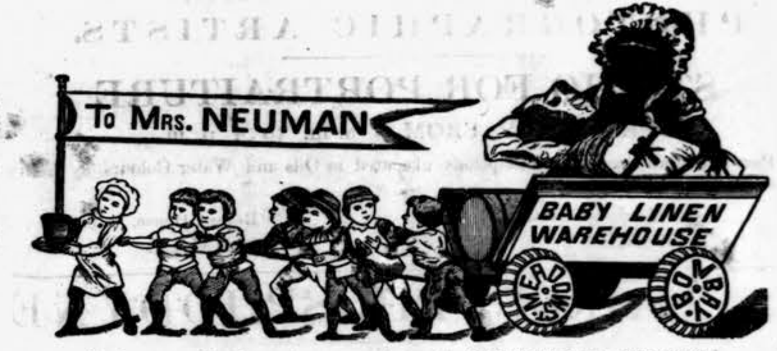

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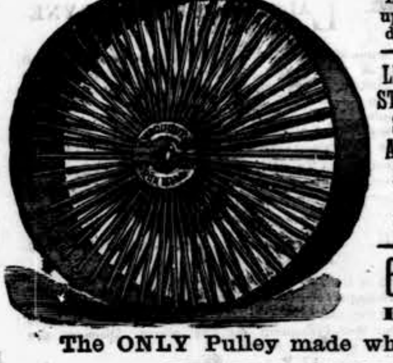

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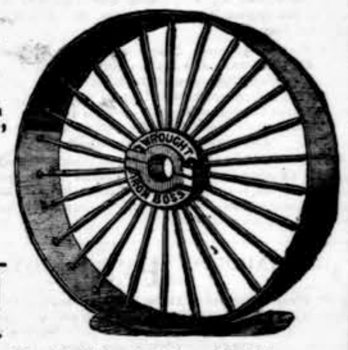

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WITH

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**Advantages:**

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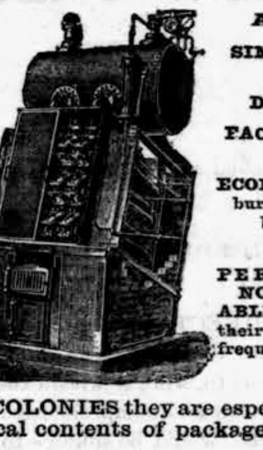
- **THE JOINTS** last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



**Advantages:**

- **SIMPLICITY** of construction.
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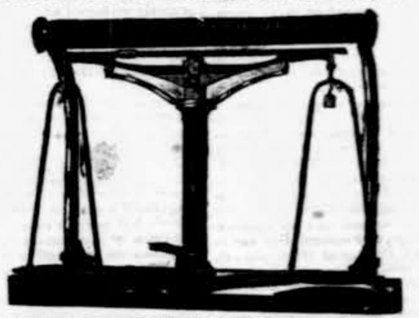

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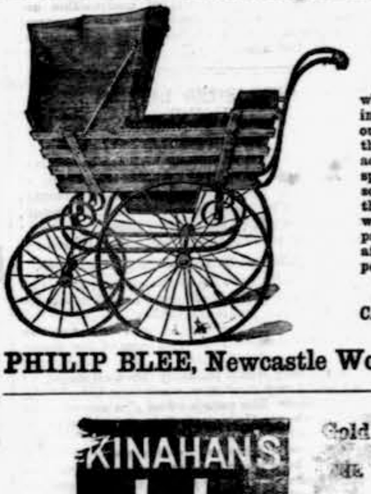

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